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NATO SHEDDING 'CROCODILE TEARS' OVER DEPLOYMENT

PM291717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov "Rejoinder": "Fountain of Crocodile Tears"]

[Text] Brussels, 28 Nov -- A fountain has unexpectedly gushed forth at the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc on Avenue Leopold III in Evere. Alas, not a fountain of oil, which is being sought so assiduously in Belgium. The source of the fountain, as anyone can easily see for himself, is absolutely artificial. It is a fountain of crocodile tears being shed by NATO over the cessation of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

P. Nitze, the American representative at the Geneva talks, came to Brussels for the official launch of the fountain. A special NATO Council session was convened at the level of the member countries' permanent representatives under the chairmanship of bloc Secretary General J. Luns. Nitze and Luns directed the chorus of weepers mourning the "untimely end" of the talks and trying in feigned indignation to shift the blame for that onto the Soviet Union.

By shedding unrighteous tears and wringing their hands the people in Evere plainly wish to make West Europeans forget that it is not the USSR but that NATO powers themselves, headed by the United States, that have done everything to torpedo the Geneva dialogue, that NATO began deploying the first cruise and Pershing II missiles in Britain and the FRG even before the conclusion of the talks.

But now that Pershing II and cruise missiles have begun appearing on European soil, NATO is feigning unprecedented sorrow at the "failure of the talks" in Geneva. Those same statesmen and women who only yesterday were calling for the missile deployment to be begun at all costs are now being hypocritical and calling for "a return to Geneva."

As Kozma Prutkov [collective pseudonym of a group of 19th-century Russian writers] used to say, "If you have a fountain, stop it up. Let the fountain have a rest too." There is no need for sham tears and moans, Messieurs Atlanticists! Floods of crocodile tears will not wash away the responsibility of Washington and NATO for installing new American missiles on European soil.

U.S. USED INF TALKS AS 'THEATRICAL PROP'

PM291334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua article: "...Heal Thyself"]

[Text] I do not think that U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who knows the Bible by heart, will need to be reminded of the origin of the above quotation. (For the "uninformed" it comes from Luke, Chapter 4 Verse 23.) There is even less need to remind him of the origin of another quote -- "God has placed a sick mankind in America's hands." (Once more for the "uninformed," the author is Reagan himself.)

I was prompted to juxtapose these two quotes by the official Washington reaction to the Soviet Union's decision to leave the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The reasons which dictated such a step were set out with the utmost clarity in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

Washington, left on its own on the shores of Lake Geneva, is now trying to leave Moscow on its own in the international arena and isolate it. It is trying to shift its own guilt onto someone else. That is the propaganda. The fact is that it is "shifting" Pershing and cruise missiles into Western Europe and the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe onto mankind.

It is precisely thanks to Washington's militarist course that we are now living in a very fragile world, as Yu. V. Andropov said. This fragility is rooted in the unrestrained nuclear missile arms race pursued by the United States and in its paranoid desire for hegemonism and world domination. Indeed, it only sat down at the Geneva negotiating table for that reason or, rather, to disguise it. The Geneva talks served Washington not as an operating table but as a theatrical prop for a session of propagandist table turning.

Yes, mankind is having a hard time of it now. But it is not losing heart as it is increasingly inspired by the thought that it can be saved and must be saved from the terrible danger by its own reason alone and not by the bomb-happy American Dr Strangelove who is more suited by a straitjacket than a doctor's white coat.

Physician, heal thyself...How can a state which personifies the society of violence and aggression impose itself on the world as a healer? Perhaps this is a long-term gamble on people's short memories? Chile, Lebanon, Grenada, and the many other trouble spots over which the Pentagon's medicine men have practiced and continue to practice their witchcraft will be forgotten, they say.

They have not been and will not be forgotten! Mankind has a long memory. But you, dear sirs, do not have arms long enough to cut it short.

The truth about Geneva is getting through to people. And it will get through!

INF DEPLOYMENT MAKES WORLD 'MORE DANGEROUS'

PM291447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Science: "The Only Way"]

[Text] It is now clear to every sensible person that from the very outset the U.S. side had been leading the Geneva talks toward failure. It needed the talks merely as a smokescreen to divert public opinion from the deployment of the U.S. missiles on the European Continent. Behind this screen the mechanism for the deployment of the missiles and the mecahnism for providing political backup for this move that is dangerous for peace were working uninterruptedly, flouting the European peoples' will -- a number of European governments unconditionally met the U.S. military-industrial complex' demands and have offered up millions of their fellow countrymen as America's nuclear hostages.

The deployment of the U.S. missiles is a fact. And of course our government's retaliatory measures, which express the will of all our people, are being put into effect. I, like all scientists in the country, fully support the measures to safeguard the security of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp that were cited in Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

Repeatedly since World War II, different U.S. Administrations have taken the first moves toward stepping up the arms race. They have always initiated this race on the assumption that this would give them some advantages. But each time our country has found the necessary answer to them. And it must be said that the security of the United States itself has merely been reduced by the new rounds in the arms race.

That is how matters stand this time, too. The Reagan administration will gain no advantages, but the world will become more dangerous, including for the United States.

In the nuclear age any attempt to gain an advantage from a qualitative improvement or quantitative increase in weaponry will only lead to a reduction in overall security. The only real way to increase the world's security is the one proposed and supported by the Soviet Union. This is the path of disarmament, which begins with the quantitative and qualitative freezing of nuclear weapons with their subsequent substantial reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

U.S. VERSION OF INF 'THICK SCREEN OF LIES'

LD292226 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] President Yuriy Andropov's statement on the start of the deployment of modern U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europle is still the focus of the attention of world public and politicians from all over the world. Here is what Soviet academician Georgiy Arbatov says in this respect:

[Arbatov in Russian with superimposed Arabic translation] It is no exaggeration to say that this statement by Andropov is one of the most important political documents of our time, and it is quite natural that this document should provoke various reactions. Certain people responded with discontent and even resentment, while others responded with deep satisfaction. This statement by Andropov exposed the expansionist reactionary nature of the foreign policy of the United States, which has bestowed on itself the role of an international gendarme and seeks to dominate the world. The Soviet president's statement also very clearly and precisely pointed out that strengthening peace on earth and preserving international security have always been and continue to be a top priority in the foreign policy followed by the Soviet Union. The latter has been obliged to take countermeasures because it did not have any alternative.

One must say that all responsibility for the explosive situation taking shape in the world falls on the shoulders of the U.S. Government. Washington is now engaging in various intrigues and maneuvers, covering its dangerous policy with a thick screen of lies. President Reagan himself lies when he claims that the Americans had gone through the talks on medium-range missiles seriously with the Soviet Union, when in fact they were from the beginning seeking not to achieve an agreement but to undermine the talks in order to be able to deploy their missiles in Europe. The Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, which had offered their territories for the siting of the U.S. missiles, were quite privy to this. Moreover, Washington's present leaders tell lies when they claim that they are interested in Europe's security while busily siting their missiles.

In fact, as Andropov's statement rightly points out, it is not security that gains in strength but quite the contrary: What really increases is the genuine threat that the United States will lead the peoples of Europe to disaster. There is also another lie that is being frenziedly spread these days: The United States and its allies did not harm the international situation when they began deploying the new missiles in Europe. As a matter of fact, the situation became more complicated in Europe and in the world because of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles and the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union. If a new round of the arms race begins in a dangerous region wuch as Europe, instead of talks, this means a crisis in all international relations. Even the junior members of the Reagan administration are now beginning to feel that if they fail to mislead the people in America and in Western Europe, the deployment of missiles will become for Washington and its allies a victory extremely costly in political terms. For this reason, the world is presently witnessing unscrupulous misinformation on the part of Washington.

However, Andropov's statement shakes the foundations of all this and warns the NATO alliance that the fresh nuclear wrongdoings committed by the United States and its allies will not go unpunished, neither from the military point of view -- because the Soviet Union and its allies will take effective measures aimed at warding off the threat to its security -- nor from the political point of view. This statement shows the culprits as they really are; it shows the adventurists who have in mind diabolical schemes for a crusade-type campaign against socialism, and those who call for fresh rounds of the arms race.

Yuriy Andropov's statement also dots the i's and crosses the t's regarding the issue of the conditions for resumption of talks. Such conditions include a return to the situation prevailing before the beginning of the deployment of the medium-range missiles. Yuriy Andropov's statement says that anyone aspiring for peace and international cooperation will find in the Soviet Union a faithful and loyal ally.

'COUNTERWEIGHT' RATIONALE FOR EUROMISSILES SCORED

PM301112 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 25 Nov 83 pp 5-7

[Vadim Zagladin article: "The New Threat to Europe: Who Is To Blame?"]

[Text] The final weeks of 1983 will go down in Europe an history as black weeks. International relations on our continent are entering a new, highly dangerous stage of development. Serious obstacles are emerging to the further implementation of the all-European policy of security and cooperation proclaimed only 8 years ago in Helsinki. The essence and peculiarities of these obstacles are as follows:

First, the main, most dangerous obstacle is the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. In other words, the main barrier in the path of the further continuation of the Helsinki course is being erected by the actions of the present American Administration. The new, extremely serious threat to the peace and security of all the European peoples is a threat imported from outside, from across the ocean.

Second, the U.S. decision to begin deployment of its missiles, without waiting for the end of the Geneva talks, amounts to a very serious undermining of the very method of talks, which was proclaimed in Helsinki to be the main method of conducting international relations -- a method to which there is no alternative.

Third, the support of the governments of a number of West European countries for this American decision is tantamount not only to support for the course of undermining the method of talks. It also indicates, in effect, a shift on the part of these governments, first and foremost the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, from the policy of security and cooperation to confrontation with the socialist world, from the course of building up confidence in relations between the countries of the continent toward undermining confidence and whipping up tension. It must be added that these governments, by encouraging the U.S. actions, are doing considerable damage -- damage that would be irreparable in the event of a military confrontation -- to their people's security.

True, Bonn, London, and Rome still claim the measures now being undertaken by the United States are allegedly based on the desire to strengthen the security of the West European countries, which are supposedly threated by the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and in particular the Soviet SS-20 missiles. But that is not true.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have never threatened anyone and are not threatening anyone. The measures they have adopted in recent years have been intended only to strengthen their own security.

Thus the deployment of the SS-20 missiles to replace the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles was due exclusively to the desire to parry the buildup and modernization of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe that continued steadily during the seventies (the number of warheads on these systems doubled here during that time). What is more, it was a question of modernization of the replacement of obsolete hardware with more modern hardware, which, incidentally, is happening everywhere.

It must be noted that at one time this was widely acknowledged in the West. Thus, for instance, in 1976 official NATO sources based their assessments of the SS-20 missiles on the premise that it was a question of replacing the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, for its part, noted on 17 December 1979: "...The Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 missiles... is a response to NATO's earlier buildup of its potential." Another example, one 1979 NATO document (published in October this year in THE OBSERVER newspaper) said: "Taking into account the traditional level of SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, the level of the threat to NATO will apparently not be increased substantially by the modernization of the Soviet forces through the adoption of the SS-20 missiles. Finally, only recently former British Foreign Secretary D. Owen stated! "We never held the view that the new missiles are to form a counterweight to the SS-20 missiles. The political element emerged later," the minister stressed.

Moreover it must not be forgotten that the Soviet Union and its allies have repeatedly expressed and continue to express readiness to substantially reduce their medium-range nuclear forces on condition that an agreement is concluded, covering, of course, the existing American forward-based forces in Europe.

In this connection it may be recalled that during talks with the Soviet leadership in November 1981 FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt officially stated: If as a result of an agreement the USSR reduces the number of its medium-range nuclear missiles to approximately the 1977-1978 level, the "upgrading," that is, the deployment of the American missiles, will not be necessary. The proposals we have submitted this year at the Geneva conference table provide for a reduction in the number of our missiles to a far lower level -- approximately the 1976 level. If the deployment of the American missiles begins nevertheless, it cannot, therefore, be a matter of a response to Soviet missiles. Here, as the former British minister said before, the "political element" has played its part. What does this mean?

It means -- and this is themost important thing -- that the deployment of the new generation of American missiles in Europe is in fact associated not with the need to provide a response to the SS-20 missiles, but with the United States' own plans -- drawn up long before the Soviet missiles appeared. Here is evidence of this:

The idea of creating a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles was formulated in the United States for the first time in 1957 in connection with the doctrine elaborated at that time by the U.S. Administration of using nuclear weapons even if the USSR does not use them. It was a question of the "need" to create first-strike weapons for the lightning destruction of strategic targets in the USSR;

The development of medium-range nuclear missiles began in the United States in 1969-1972;

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group officially took up the problem of American medium-range nuclear weapons back in 1974. At that time U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger asked Congress to allocate resources for the creation of a new version of the Pershing missile with a longer range;

In spring 1975, that is, 2 years before the SS-20 missiles appeared, NATO had already adopted the decision to modernize its medium-range nuclear weapons. Former FRG Defense Minister H. Apel announced this at the time;

When the elaboration of the SALT II Treaty was nearing completion, the question of deploying medium-range missiles in Europe was put forward in the United States as a task of paramount importance. Basically it was a question sidestepping the SALT II Treaty and creating the prerequisites for ensuring superiority over the USSR in military-strategic terms;

On coming to power, the Reagan administration at once set a course of confrontation with the USSR. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger described this course as a strategy of direct confrontation between the United States and the USSR on a global scale. In the "Defense Program for 1984-1988" the "destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system" is named openly as the main task of this strategy. The development of the doctrines of "limited" nuclear was (chiefly in Europe) and later of "protracted" nuclear war was associated with this course. Both these doctrines were based on the idea of a first, "decapitating" nuclear strike against the USSR. And the new medium-range missiles, as THE WASHINGTON POST reported on 17 May 1978, were regarded precisely as weapons for such a strike.

So let us emphasize once again that the development of American nuclear missiles and their deployment in Europe is not a necessary measure for the West's defense. It is a means of implementing quite specific U.S. plans that aim to gain military superiority and prepare for nuclear war against the USSR.

In other words, the West European governments that gave their consent for the implementation of these plans fell into Washington's trap. By turning their countries' territory into a launch pad for American missiles, they made themselves hostages to the United States and potential victims in the nuclear war that is planned by the United States (and not at all by the Soviet Union).

The question naturally arises: Why hen did the United States hold talks with the USSR in Geneva? The answer to this question is provided by the U.S. representatives themselves.

That same Paul Nitze who conducted the talks in Geneva on behalf of the United States wrote in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS just after the adoption of the Brussels "two-track decision": "The United States and its allies must strive to gain time while channeling their resources into strengthening military and economic might. It is necessary to prepare for a possible military confrontation and think about its outcome... The talks with the USSR...must take place on the basis that the USSR is the adversary of the United States."

Furthermore, at West Point in May 1981 President R. Reagan declared: "The only possible argument...is about which weapons we need and which we don't need, certainly not about whether we should abandon weapons for the sake of treaties and agreements." In July 1981 the Arms Control and Disarmament director, asked whether the decision on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe was negotiable, replied: "No, it is a pledge, it is a decision taken by NATO."

Summing up these and other similar pronouncements, THE NEW YORK TIMES, on 27 February 1983, drew the absolutely valid conclusion: the White House "agreed to talks on nuclear weapons in Europe chiefly to gain time in the interests of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe... Only by means of talks that inspire trust is it possible to maintain the NATO countries' support for the missile deployment plan."

In other words, the United States was holding talks for the sole purpose of gaining time to prepare its nuclear weapons and indoctrinate the allies, that is, so to speak, as a diversion. Now that these missiles are ready, THE UNITED STATES, BY STARTING DEPLOYMENT, RENDERED THE GENEVA TALKS (THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS TO LIMIT MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE) MEANINGLESS, THUS UNILATERALLY BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS. [passage in uppercase published in boldface]

True, once could object and say: But the United States di put forward a number of proposals at the talks, didn't it? Yes, there were a number of proposals from the U.S. side. But their basic purpose was that the USSR should considerably reduce its missiles, while the United States would still deploy its missiles in Europe. That is, all these proposals ultimately upset the established balance of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in the West's favor and, therefore, they did nothing to hasten an agreement whose purpose, we repeat, was to have been to limit the medium-range nuclear weapons that actually existed in Europe and not to deploy new ones.

The Soviet Union, for its part, also put forward a number of proposals. But they were wholly and entirely in line with the goal of the talks. In sum, our proposals envisaged:

-- a considerable reduction in the number of Soviet missiles

-- approximately to the 1976 level -- both in the European part of the USSR and in those Asian areas whence they would be able to reach Western Europe;

-- the liquidation of all the missiles thus reduced;

-- no subsequent movement of missiles from East Asian parts of the USSR to the West;

-- the simultaneous reduction of medium-range aircraft by both sides (with flexibility as to what aircraft should be involved);

-- the implementation of accompanying measures on the limitation of nuclear armaments with a range of under 1,000 km.

Our side has always demonstrated its readiness to consider any other agreement options provided they met with the stated goal, that is, limitation of the medium-range nuclear weapons that actually exist in Europe.

Such an agreement, had it been concluded, would have significantly improved the situation in Europe and would have been a real step not only toward limitation but also toward a considerable, 1,300-unit reduction of stockpiles of the most dangerous weapons -- nuclear weapons. But the West, above all the United States, chose differently. They bear full responsibility for the consequences of their choice.

It was the U.S. position that deprived the Geneva talks of any real foundation, that made it necessary for the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries to take the emergency, retaliatory, defensive steps that have been announced in the essentials. They will affect the territory of the West European countries where the U.S. missiles are going to be deployed and, of course, the territory of the United States as well.

It must be stressed with the utmost clarity that the socialist community countries' adoption of their measures is inteded to neutralize the consequences of the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe -- and no more than that.

In no way do these measures change the Warsaw Pact's strategic concepts or the member-countries' peaceful intentions. Moreover, these measures essentially accord with the interests of all European peoples.

Indeed, let us imagine if these measures had not been adopted. The Pentagon would then have full scope for carrying out its adventurist plans. And who -- especially now, since Grenada -- would be able to guarantee that the Washington strategists would not decide to press the button and launch their "first strike" weapons and hope to get away with it. The socialist countries' adoption of adequate retaliatory measures neutralizes the adventurism of these strategists and is thus a means of protecting the security of all European countries, the East and the West.

No one should have any doubt that in the new situation the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries will not cease to struggle for peace and security. But this struggle will take place in more complex conditions.

Now, since the United States took its new adventurist step, which dramatically exacerbates the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole, even greater significance attaches to our proposals that remain in force:

-- the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons by all countries;

-- the freezing of nuclear armaments;

-- the conclusion between NATO and the Warsaw Pact of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between their member-countries;

-- the creation in Europe of nuclear-free zones and a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons;

-- the transformation of the whole of Europe into a continent free from nuclear weapons.

Even greater significance now attaches to the struggle by all peace-loving, antiwar forces for the implementation of these and other proposals that can change the course of events and strengthen peace in Europe and in the world as a whole. The Soviet Union, of course, will continue to endeavor to develop peaceful relations among the countries of our continent in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act -- with regard for the specific conditions of every other country, of course.

In short, as Yu.V. Andropov noted in his 28 September statement, as far as the Soviet leadership is concerned, the question of what line to follow in international affairs and in the present acute situation never arises. Our course continues to be geared to preserving and strengthening peace, relaxing tension, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

WEST'S MOTIVES FOR INF DEPLOYMENT 'UTTER NONSENSE'

PM291732 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Nov 83 p 9

["Observer's Opinion" by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "International Life": "A Threat Against Everyone"]

[Text] And so, the U.S. cruise missiles that are arriving in the British Isles and Italy are being targeted on you and me.

The super-accurate Pershing II will be targeted from FRG territory in the very near future. Those who planned and are implementing all this imply that after the deployment of the missiles that are arriving from the United States: (a) The military balance in Europe, allegedly disrupted to the USSR's advantage, will be restored, and the West European countries will be able to feel more confident from the viewpoint of their security; and (b) The USSR, whose vital centers will be the targets of deadly missiles, will become more obliging at the Geneva talks. In other words, it will accept the unacceptable U.S. proposals. It is well known that the essence of those proposals is to consolidate the military-strategic superiority of the United States over the USSR and of NATO over the Warsaw Pact.

The first item above is an undoubted and open lie: Specialists with objective information at their disposal are well aware that the USSR has no military advantage in Europe and that an approximate military parity exists here. The West European countries, which at present are threatened by no one apart from some of their NATO allies, will find themselves in grave danger.

The second item is utter nonsense, which is unforgivable in anyone with the slightest knowledge of international affairs. The USSR will not become more "obliging" in the sense of beginning to accept U.S. proposals which endanger its own security and the security of the other socialist states. Nothing will change; the Soviet Union's position is flexible, based on readiness to compromise bearing in mind the main goal -- reaching an agreement that will substantially reduce nuclear arms in Europe or free it totally of them -- and it will remain the same. Nothing will change, apart from one thing. Exactly the same kind of weapons which threaten us will draw close the U.S. shores, to a distance equal to the distance separating them from us. If the nuclear threat were to be expressed in terms of dosage, it can be said that the Americans will receive their equivalent share in exchange.

And so, who is gaining from the Pershing and cruise missiles venture? No one seems to be. Let us then pose the question differently: Who is losing by the deployment of U.S. missiles? It can be said with total certainty that everyone is a loser, including the United States. If there is anyone in the White House, the Pentagon, or any other Washington department consoling himself with what seems to him a clever, but what is actually and primarily a base, calculation that these missiles might help divert nuclear retaliation from American soil -- this, we repeat, is a major error.

There is, however, one side that is clearly losing more than anyone else. We are, of course, talking about the NATO countries in West Europe which have offered their territory to the U.S. missiles. Having become launch pads for the delivery of a nuclear first strike against the USSR and the other socialist states, they become in return targets for a retaliatory strike with all the consequences stemming from it.

It is only a strange logic that can make people think that the FRG, Britain, and Italy, lying prone beneath the U.S. missiles, could feel a greater sense of security. It is a cruel fact that the governments in these countries, on the one hand, allow their territory to be used for purposes having nothing in common with either their security or their national interests while, on the other hand, deliberately make them the target of a possible strike.

Y. V. Andropov;s statement provides an exhaustive assessment of what stems from the deployment of U.S. missiles for everyone and offers an exhaustive explanation of the measures which the Soviet Union could be forced to take as a result. I would only like to add this: That which has been planned by Washington and NATO and is already being implemented will force the people, more than ever before, to live in fear of the threat of nuclear war.

People in the West frequently speak of this fear as a factor for deterring a nuclear war. We take the liberty to disagree with this. Like everything else, fear, too, has its limits. Under certain conditions quantity evolves into quality and this fear can by itself turn into a dangerous detonator. "We must not think that everything is in order as long as our arms cause fear in the enemy. Especially since, and in the 20th century in particular, fear more than anything else is the cause of war," British historian Herbert Butterfield has written. It would be better had he been proved incorrect. He is, unfortunately, right.

Nevertheless, our reaction to fear is being tested in vain. Nothing good will come out of it for those engaged in it, although they could cause quite a lot of evil to all, including their own people. Nonetheless, testing our reaction to fear is a lost cause. We have already been tested. I have in my hand a book of Ilya Erenburg's wartime articles. Exactly 40 years ago, in November 1943, he wrote: "I would like to think that the arsonists will not find sentimental defenders, that the guilty will find themselves in the dock, that the millions of soldiers who have turned Europe into a 'desert zone' will break stones and fell forests for 10 years. Maybe they will resurrect the cities. But they will not resurrect the dead. Neither will they resurrect in my heart the former trust in man. I have seen the land after the Hilterites and I will not forget this."

We have forgotten nothing. Neither will we allow it to be repeated in an even more dreadful alternative.

REAGAN POSITION ON INF DEPLOYMENT REBUTTED

PM291723 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Nov 83 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy commentary under the rubric "International Life": "'If you Are Already in the Pit...' The Americans Advise Their President To Postpone the Deployment of Euromissiles as a Start"]

[Text] Yu.V. Andropov's statement has given the due answer to the policy of the U.S. Administration which in fact looked at the Geneva talks as a cover for the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. Another confirmation of President Reagan's negative position toward these talks could be seen in his attitude toward the proposal expressed by many public figures in the United States and West Europe: that the deployment of Euromissiles be postponed for a sufficient period, at least as a start.

I hasten to take this opportunity to stretch my hand across the ocean to people who, even under the conditions of confrontation, do not lose their healthy reason.

This is why THE BOSTON GLOBE says: "The deployment of the U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in NATO countries will be a mistake of historic significance."

Correctly said: of historic significance, precisely. No one needs a new missile crisis, like the Caribbean one -- neither the United States, nor the USSR, nor West Europe, nor a single country in the world.

"Having consulted its NATO allies," the newspaper goes on to write, "the Reagan administration should announce a postponement of Euromissile deployment for a certain period, 6-12 months."

Congressman E. Markey has submitted for debate by the U.S. Congress a resolution envisaging a 6-month postponement of deployment of new missiles in Europe.

Former British Defense Secretary Denis Healey formulated the same idea much more succinctly: "If you are already in the pit, stop digging. The United States and its NATO allies have fallen in a pit concerning the planned deployment of 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles in West Europe. So far, the Reagan administration has proposed only one solution: Stay in the pit and lean on the shovel."

Correct and appropriate remarks and suggestions.

Why does President Reagan not heed reasonable advice? Let us try and assess his motives.

Motive one: Such an action goes against the strategy of "frontal pressure" on the USSR But has the President not seen that this strategy produces results that are the exact opposite of what has been expected in the United States?

Motive two: The deployment of Euromissiles could offer the West some kind of military advantages. But has the President not seen that the USSR retaliatory measures would reduce any advantages to zero and, as a result, the level of nuclear confrontation will rise even further?

Motive three: considerations of prestige, and these may be the main obstacle, if we are right in our impression of the U.S. President's mentality. But what actually comprises U.S. prestige? Fanatical persistence in the struggle to implement an insufficiently considered decision on the expediency and time schedule for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, a decision taken under completely different conditions? Or a feature of goodwill which could help overcome, before it is too late, a dangerous crisis without any damage to the West's interests?

President Reagan still has a chance to finally demonstrate flexibility in politics and above all his constantly proclaimed interest in constructive actions to the benefit of peace on earth. Will President R. Reagan make use of this chance? In practical terms, there is no hope for this. Thus, the U.S. President will shoulder yet again the entire responsibility for refusing to take any real steps at all to limit medium-range weapons in Europe.

The West's leaders will have to inform public opinion in their own countries and all over the world, about what they are striving to achieve in the end: a higher level of nuclear missile confrontation in Europe, or a real limitation of nuclear arms in this region?

NATO SECRETARY UTTERS 'ABSURDITIES' ON INF

LD291650 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: By stationing new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, Ronald Reagan's administration jeopardizes the population of the countries where the missiles are being fielded. The leaders of the United States and NATO consciously and deliberately take the risk of a nuclear conflict in the European zone, pretending that the Western Europeans themselves are ready to sacrifice themselves in the name of Reagan's reckless policy. Precisely such absurdities were said in Paris yesterday at the closing session of the Western European Union Assembly by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns. He claimed that the basing of the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles "has shown European willingness to share the nuclear risk" with the United States. Indeed, he spoke about the risk of nuclear war in Europe, rather than about some "containment" or "deterrence" of the Soviet Union of which Washington and NATO strategists prattled so much before the American missile deployment in Europe.

Threats against Western Europeans were also made. Luns warned them, in particular, that the United States will not be able to use its nuclear weapons for a "retaliatory strike" in Europe without Pershing 2 and cruise missiles being stationed in the NATO countries.

The deployment of American nuclear missiles in direct proximity to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is not the United States' "response" to a non-existent threat to Europe. It is no secret, however, that the basing of American nuclear missiles on European soil will enhance the real risk of American-made disaster in Europe, rather than will strengthen its security. Reagan's actions reflect not his "firmness", but dangerous adventurism. For the security of the Western European states whose governments provided their territories for American missiles is handed over to the Washington administration, unpredictable in its actions and prone to adventures.

The danger of Washington's policy, based on nuclear missiles, is enhanced even more since it is being pursued within the framework of Ronald Reagan's "crusade" against socialism as a social system. But is it possible to forget that the Europeans already lost tens of millions of lives to Hitler's "crusaders"? At present, they are threatened with Reagan's "crusade." And these are not mere words or propaganda. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, President Reagan's outlook has no room for history, its experience and lessons. What it has is a caricature variant formed many years ago.

Taking this into account, the Soviet Union wants that a lasting peace be guaranteed not by building up and inventing ever new types of armaments, as Washington is doing, but by reducing the existing armaments down to immeasurably lower levels. It would be the best thing to rid Europe completely of medium-range and tactical nuclear systems, as has been long insisted by the Soviet Union.

INF DEPLOYMENT SEEN WORSENING EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD291603 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Who Needs Destabilization?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

It was not so long ago that the U.S. President Reagan and members of his administration were trying to assure the public that only deployment of new American missiles in Europe can ensure progress at the talks on nuclear armaments on the continent. In making such statements they broadly hinted that the appearance of the first American Pershing missiles in the FRG would allegedly make the Soviet Union sign almost immediately an agreement providing for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union according to an American pseudo-zero-option script.

Such statements by the White House were by no means the result of a wrong appraisal of the situation or an erroneous analysis of the Soviet Union's position. Reagan's prattling about "sure progress" at the Geneva talks after the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe was a deliberate lie designed to lull the Europeans into false security and to give the American military an opportunity to swagger near the edge of a nuclear precipice, quite a distance away from the American shores.

Immediately after the breakdown of the Geneva talks, caused by the introduction of American missiles in the territory of Western Europe, and after the Soviet Union's statement on its measures in response to the increased danger to the security of the socialist countries, Washington started a new campaign to calm down the public in Western countries. Representatives of the Reagan administration made a number of statements alleging that deployment if American missiles will not change the military and political situation in the world and therefore will be no obstacle to the Soviet-American talks.

Meantime, the military and political situation has changed sharply after U.S. missiles arrived in Europe. It has changed for the worse not only for the security of European countries but for the United States, too.

The level of military confrontation has risen considerably with all the consequences arising from this. Formerly, before U.S. missiles were moved to Europe, there were no Soviet means of delivery with a short target time deployed near American territory, whereas today they will inevitably appear there. In their characteristics Soviet weapons will match the threat created for the USSR and its allies by American missiles deployed in Europe.

The violation by the USA of the principle of American and Soviet missiles with a short target time being equidistant respectively from Soviet and U.S. territory will be set right. The parity, a major guarantee of peace, will be maintained in any case.

Reagan's measures designed, as he put it, to make the Russians go to bed in fear that the USA would make a nuclear strike at them, will hardly make Americans, the President himself included, sleep better.

The question suggests itself: Who needs a destabilization of the situation resulting from the deployment of American "Pershing" missiles in Europe? The peoples of the USA or West Germany? Why did the USA refuse even to discuss seriously the Soviet proposals for a considerable reduction of the nuclear potentials of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in Europe down to an absolute parity both in missiles and in planes and in nuclear warheads on them?

Military planning based on haste -- and that is the way the Pentagon's present plans are drawn up -- sharply increases the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet leadership has urged the leaders of the USA and Western Europe to weigh once more the consequences the implementation of the plans for deployment of new American missiles in Europe may bring to their peoples and all mankind. There is no time to waste.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN SEEN SUPPORTING ANDROPOV MOVES

PM291153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Rebuffing the Militarists' Intrigues"]

[Text] The attention of the Soviet people and the world public is currently focused on the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the commencement of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. This document of tremendous importance is a concentration, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed, of the will of the entire party and all the Soviet people and their unswerving determination to give a fitting response to the adventurist, militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc and to reliably protect our country's security and that of the socialist community as a whole.

The Soviet Union's leadership has already repeatedly warned the Government of the United States and of those Western countries which act in unison with it about the dangerous consequences of the militarist course they are pursuing. But Washington, Bonn, London, and Rome have not listened to the voice of reason. The deployment of American medium-range missiles is beginning on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy. This step by the United States and NATO is aimed at wrecking the equilibrium of military forces which has grown up in Europe, including as regards nuclear forces, between the North Atlantic bloc states and the Warsaw Pact states. Those who are taking this step, those who gave the order to deploy the new American nuclear missiles on our threshold, seem to be counting on being able by this means to establish a concrete nuclear missile base for the pursuit of the "crusade" declared by Washington against socialism as a social system.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries must reckon with this danger. It is this increased danger that dictates the decisions adopted by the Soviet leadership which are set forth in Yu.V. Andropov's statement.

In the conditions of the commencement of the deployment of American missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union deems it impossible to participate further in the talks which were being conducted in Geneva on nuclear arms. The commitments which the USSR took on unilaterally with the aim of creating more favorable conditions for achieving successes at the talks are revoked. By agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles of increased range [povyshennoy dalnosti] on those countries' territory will be speeded up.

Since the United States is increasing the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union by deploying its missiles in Europe, corresponding Soviet means will be deployed with an eye to that circumstance in ocean regions and seas. These means of ours will have characteristics equivalent to the threat which is created for us and our allies by the American missiles being deployed in Europe. Other measures aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries will also be adopted, the statement says.

Our people and their friends and allies warmly approve and support these forced measures. They once again confirm convincingly that the USSR will be able to give a fitting response to any attempt to wreck the established military-strategic balance, and its words do not diverge from its deeds.

The Soviet leadership has appealed to the leadership of the United States and the West European states once again to consider all the consequences which threaten their own peoples and all mankind as a result of the implementation of plans to deploy the new American missiles in Europe. The implementation of these plans does not increase the European Continent's security, it increases the real danger that the United States will bring down catastrophe on the continent's peoples. This is the danger inherent in the decisions adopted in recent days by the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy giving the "green light" to the siting of American missiles. Those countries' governments, together with the U'S. Government, have assumed all the responsibility for the consequences of their shortsighted policy.

In the international situation that has now arisen, the Soviet people are rallying their ranks still more closely around the Leninist party and unanimously support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its firm, unswerving line of preserving and strengthening the motherland's security and defense and the gains of socialism. Soviet people express determination to strengthen the fatherland's economic and defense might with their selfless labor.

The statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has met with a profound response in Soviet servicemen's hearts, as is indicated by the rallies held in these days in units and on ships. Army and Navy servicemen are displaying unflagging vigilance and still more persistently increasing their combat readiness in order to give a fitting rebuff to any aggression no matter what it comes from. Our country's defense capability is at such a level that nobody should arrange a trial of strength.

The Soviet Union is marching confidently in the vanguard of the fighters for peace, international security, and social progress. Its mighty voice, which rang out over the planet the other day, is a stern warning to those who are pushing mankind toward war.

U.S.,EUROPEAN INF 'PROPAGANDA TRICKS' ASSAILED

LD292259 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Words Are Confirmed by Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The Soviet Union which warned many times the governments of the United States and of NATO countries coming out at one with it about the dangerous consequences of the attempts to disrupt the military-strategic balance of forces showed convincingly that its words are confirmed by deeds, that it is conducting a consistent, principled course which combines a firm rebuff to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism with the tireless efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war. Such is the gist of the stream of comments on Yuriy Andropov's statement in connection with the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the comments that are coming these days from all over the world.

Justly assessing this statement as a document of great international significance, realistically-minded politicians and commentators of many countries admit that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe close to the borders of the socialist community indeed creates an essentially new, dangerous situation. It is also recognized that the Soviet Union had reacted to this extremely negative turn of events fully in keeping with its clearly expressed, consistent course aimed at the protection of the security of our country and the socialist community as a whole, at not allowing the change in favour of the United States and NATO of rough balance of forces existing in Europe, and ultimately preventing the sliding to nuclear catastrophe.

The entire course of the talks in Geneva has shown that the present Washington administration from the very start had no wish at all to achieve mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms in Europe. It hoped that by participating in the talks and creating in ill-informed people the impression of the striving for agreement it will be able to conceal its real intentions. And these intentions are no secret. The U.S. newspaper DAILY CALIFORNIAN points out that President Reagan went one better than his predecessors in the attempts to achieve at any cost global superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union, to establish the United States' military and political hegemony in the world.

Indeed, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries cannot ignore the fact it is precisely the present Washington administration that announced a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and that it is precisely those leaders who ordered the deployment of new nuclear missiles near the borders of socialist countries that are basing their practical policy on this adventuristic premise.

"It appears that by deploying the Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Europe the governments of a number of NATO countries would want to create a concrete nuclear-missile foundation for this adventuristic premise", says Yuriy Andropov's statement.

The responsibility for these dangerous developments is thus borne not only by the United States but also by those West European governments which actually became the accomplices in Washington's adventuristic actions in Europe.

Therefore the "regret" now expressed in Washington and some West European capitals about the cessation of the talks looks false and hypocritical. In the conditions that have been created the talks would only serve as a cover for the extremely dangerous actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security.

As hypocritical and false are propaganda tricks now made in Washington and some West European capitals with the aim of convincing the indignant public of their countries that nothing serious has happened and that the talks in Geneva disrupted through the fault of the United States might be resumed after a "brief pause" despite the essentially new situation that has developed in connection with the deployment of U.S. missiles. The authors of such propaganda exercise, naturally, do not believe in the illusions that they are trying to create so as to dampen the mass anti-militaristic, anti-nuclear movement.

The Soviet Union's stand remains clear, principled and consistent. The Soviet Union did not strive and does not strive for military superiority and it will do only what is absolutely necessary to prevent the military balance from being disrupted.

Should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. In that event our nuclear arms in Europe would become valid again. In that case, that is on condition of restoration of the former situation, the Soviet Union's unilateral obligations in this field would also become effective again.

This is said clearly in Yuriy Andropov's statement which confirms with all firmness and in no uncertain terms that the Soviet Union remains an adherent of the principled course of ending the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, of lessening and ultimately totally removing the threat of nuclear war. This stand of the Soviet Union meets with strong support of all who wish sincerely to ward off the danger of war and to preserve peace for the present and coming generations.

U.S., SOVIET START DELEGATIONS MEET 29 NOV

LD291334 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 29 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms has taken place here today.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO UN SPACE VOTE CRITICIZED

PM291423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "United Nations: Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] New York - The UN General Assembly First Committee has adopted a resolution aimed at preventing an arms race in space and at using space solely for peaceful aims. The resolution was adopted by a 121-vote majority. Only the United States voted against the resolution. Britain abstained.

The Soviet Union put forward an initiative aimed at using space exclusively for peaceful aims and at preventing the militarization of space. In 1981 the USSR proposed banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space. At the current General Assembly session the Soviet Union submitted a draft treaty banning the use of force in space or from space against the earth. The Soviet initiatives were greeted with understanding by the majority of delegations and formed the basis for the elaboration of the resolution.

The resolution adopted by the committee was sponsored by a large group of socilaist and nonaligned countries. The resolution points to the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of space for peaceful aims and contains an appeal to all states to actively promote the peaceful use of space and to adopt rapid measures to prevent an arms race in space.

The resolution proposes that the Disarmament Committee set up a working group on space without delay with a view to more actively examing this urgent question, including that of a draft treaty banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Speaking on the reasons for the voting, the USSR's representative, V.L. Israelyan, stated that the draft resolution was formulated as a result of constructive discussion and cooperation, among amy countries' delegations. The Soviet Union supports the adoption of effective measures to avert the real danger of the spread of the arms race to space. We regard the result of the vote as an important step forward in implementing the will of the majority of states, which do not want space to become an arena of the arms race but want it to be used exclusively for peaceful aims.

Only the United States did not agree to this formulation of the question, which meets the wishes of all civilized mankind. The U.S. representative on the committee did his utmost to complicate its work and prevent the adoption of the resolution. The U.S. delegation's position, it was said during the discussion, reflects Washington's intention to deploy new weapons systems in space in the very near future. The United States recently created an integrated air force space command and is formulating a 5-year program for the creation of space weapons which will cost taxpayers many billions of dollars.

The resolution adopted by the First Committee is aimed against such sinister plans and in favor of the use of space for the good of all the peoples.

UNESCO SESSION REVIEWED; U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE LINE' HIT

PM291206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "UNESCO: Results of Session"]

[Text] Paris -- The 22d session of the UNESCO General Conference has ended its work in Paris. It lasted an entire month. Throughout this time the international situation continued to deteriorate sharply. Soon after the session's start, the United States perpetrated its piratical attack on **Grenada.** The session ended at a time when the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons systems had been undertaken in a number of West European countries.

UNESCO, which deals with the development of cooperation between countries and peoples in the spheres of science, culture, education, and information, cannot stand aloof from the most burning problems of the planet. If only for the reason that its goals can be attained only under conditions of peace. It was thus no accident that the speeches by the overwhelming majority of delegates paid special attention to the subject of preventing the nuclear catastrophe that is threatening mankind.

The U.S. representatives and the delegations following in their wake were unsuccessful in their attempt at the session to prevent on all kinds of pretexts the discussion of the problems of peace and disarmament. The U.S. blackmail and threats of all kinds of "sanctions" against UNESCO only proved once more how "constructive the **Reagan** administration's attitude is toward international cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education, and information. The overwhelming majority of participants in the 32d General Conference session evaluated at its true worth this subversive line within the UNESCO framework.

The USSR's constructive contribution to **UNESCO's** activity was particularly shown by the Soviet delegation's active participation in the work of the session which has just ended.

"The Soviet Union submitted for discussion at this session a number of draft resolutions on most varied aspects of the organization's activity," Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, USSR permanent representative at UNESCO and deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the session, declared, assessing the results of the Paris forum. "Most of them were adopted on the basis of jointly reached accords. I will mention the most important ones: These are the resolutions on UNESCO's role in the formation of public opinion in favor of ending the arms race and of a transition to disarmament, on problems of the development of mass communications; on questions of equal and mutually advantageous cultural and scientific cooperation; on UNESCO's participation in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II; and the problems of young people's education."

A kind of touchstone for attitude toward UNESCO's activity as a whole was provided by the vote on its 1984-1985 budget. It was approved by the overwhelming majority of participants in the session. The U.S. delegation voted against the budget, receiving the support of a number of other Western countries. The debates on this issue showed yet again who is interested in the development of international cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education, and information, and who is opposed to it.

In Paris, UNESCO was also the subject of massive attacks by the U.S. representatives regarding the implementation of certain programs to establish a new information order in the world. Here, too, the advocates of information imperialism failed to achieve success. The session noted again UNESCO's desire to continue to act in such a way that the news media serve the ideas of peace, disarmament, and cooperation. The representatives of developing countries raised yet again their voice against the monopoly of Western disinformers. They recalled yet again that the developing states should be given independence in this sphere too.

The results of the 32d Paris session of UNESCO's General Conference convincingly show its growing role in the development of international cultural and scientific cooperation. Sofia was chosen as the venue for the next, 33d, session.

UN EXTENDS MANDATE OF MIDEAST OBSERVER FORCE

LD300005 Moscow TASS in English 2357 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 30 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council decided to extend by another six months (till May 31, 1984) the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) stationed in the Syria-Israel sector. The United Nations set up the force in 1974. It includes contingents of Austria, Canada, Finland and Poland. The total number of UNDOF is about 1,300 men.

The president of the Security Council made a statement on behalf of its members. The statement expresses agreement with the evaluation of the situation in the region made in a report by the United Nations Secretary General on the operations of the force. The report says that the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and would evidently remain such until a comprehensive agreement was reached on all the aspects of the Middle East problem.

U.S. SAID OPPOSING UN DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD291240 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- The USA is categorically opposing any, even very limited, measures, that could slow down the arms race and lessen the danger of war. This conclusion can be drawn from the stand taken by the U.S. delegation at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly, where a debate at the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly, where a debate on disarmament resolutions is nearing completion.

The USA has opposed two in each three resolutions, which were tabled at the first committee and adopted by an overwhelming majority vote. The USA has approved only eight out of 45 documents chiefly those, which concern organizational or procedural aspects of the matter, rather than the essence of the disarmament issues.

ANDROPOV STATEMENT ISSUED AS OFFICIAL UN DOCUMENT

LD291753 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- The text of the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of November 24, 1983 has been circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE TOPICS DISCUSSED

'Capitalist Policy' Scored

LD291107 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- The monetary, financial and economic policies of the developed capitalist states inflict a tremendous damage upon the developing countries. This was pointed out by the heads of state and government of Commonwealth countries in the Indian capital during the discussion of the global economic crisis of capitalism.

Non-observance of "mutally acceptable principles of trade", protectionism, and strings attached to the granting of credits and loans through the U.S.-controlled international financial organizations are concrete examples of U.S. policy which undermines the economies of the developing countries.

The Commonwealth summit conference adopted a document on those matters, emphasizing that arbitrary reduction of the volume of trade by major capitalist countries and their actions leading to a further weakening of the international monetary, financial and trade system result in disastrous consequences for the developing countries. The conference stated that Commonwealth countries are living through the most serious and all-penetrating economic slump in post-war time.

Britain actually blocked India's proposal on holding an international conference soon with a view to reconsidering the capitalist world's economic order which is advantageous to the United States and its partners.

Palestine Communique Cited

LD301020 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 30 TASS -- The heads of state and government of the Commonwealth countries have expressed profound concern and alarm at the overall worsening of the situation in the Middle East, posing a serious threat to internation security and world peace.

The leaders of the 44 countries pointed out in a final communique at their conference, which ended in New Delhi, the need to exert even greater efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and final settlement of the Palestinian issue on the basis of corresponding United Nations resolutions.

They urged Israel's withdrawal from the lands occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including their inalienable right to have a state of their own.

Most of the heads of government, the final communique said, had reaffirmed their view that the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only and lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, should take part on an equal footing with others in talks on the issue. The commonwealth members reiterated their support for the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and expressed their solidarity with the struggle b the Lebanese people to restore stability and peace in their country.

Speaking before journalists, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi emphasized that the aggressor, Israel, should first of all pull out its troops from Lebanon.

U.S. Namibia Stance Hit

LD291832 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

When discussing the "Namibian question", an overwhelming majority of participants in the current Commonwealth summit conference here condemned the incumbent U.S. Administration's policy aimed at keeping the occupation of Namibia by the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania stated that the talks on the granting of independence to Namibia have been deadlocked through the fault of the Reagan administration. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe laid the blame on Washington for the creation of the dangerous situation in Africa's south.

The participants in the conference also condemned the policy of apartheid which is pursued by the South African racists. They described as "cosmetic" certain "new constitutional changes" effected by the authorities of the Republic of South Africa. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia warned that the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa is fully resolved to wage struggle against the regime of apartheid until a victory is achieved.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, urged Commonwealth countries to make every effort to bring about an end to the illegal and immoral occupation of Namibia. Indira Gandhi rejected the linkage, put forward by the U.S. Administration, of the question on the granting of independence to Namibia with a withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola [words indistinct] activities of the group have actually become a roadblock to the granting of independence to the Namibian people.

The chairman of the Nonaligned Movement called for further isolation of the Pretoria regime in all fields.

Final Communique Issued

LD292215 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 29 TASS -- Delegates to the Commonwealth summit conference which drew to a close here bitterly criticised the present U.S. Administration's policy of aggravating the international climate and its preparations for nuclear war. They also strongly condemned Washington's undisguised international banditry. The conference was attended by leaders of 42 countries.

The final communique on international issues approved by the conference calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada and for giving it a chance to develop without outside pressure or intervention. The delegates called for most resolute measures to end the occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime and for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola. The delegates favored the solution of Middle East problems on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the sovereign rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS HIT

PM291624 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Nov 83 p 9

[M. Maksimov "Rejoinder" under the rubric "International Life": "Crusading Diplomacy"]

[Text] Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his own image. I recalled this classic sentence when I read the interview given to TIME magazine by U.S. Ambassador to Moscow A. Hartman.

Casting aside all diplomatic proprieties, Mr Ambassador allowed himself.... No, he has not seen anything new while serving in Moscow: We are faced with the very same hackneyed anti-Soviet maxims about our country's "aggressiveness."

That's all very well, the inquisitive reader would say, but did Mr Ambassador say nothing about the prospects of Soviet-American relations? Of course he did, and how! Asked about what the United States should do to develop long-term stable relations, Mr Ambassador answered: "Primarily we need a policy which combines strength with consistency." Consistency means foreign policy continuity between the main U.S. parties because, as A. Hartman put it, "We cannot change moods in our relations with the Soviet Union."

So here you have the entire diplomacy and the entire image of the man implementing it. Actually, bearing in mind that Mr Ambassador is implementing the policy of those who have proclaimed a "crusade" against the Soviet Union, is there anything surprising in such propaganda embellishments?

In any case, there are least of all any reasons to make you think that his statements are the words of a man serving in a diplomatic agency. Although it is possible to imagine that in today's situation, when Washington stands before the whole world like a highwayman, destroying everything on his way to the sphere of his "vital interests" and ready to blow up the earth itself in the name of those interests, everyone, from small to large, is summoned to the banners of anti-Soviet propaganda. This may be the only way to explain the ambassador's revelations about the country to which he is posted.

METHODS OF U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' DISCUSSED

LD281056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program with Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Aleksandr Zholkver and Lieutenant General Volkogonov (not further identified)]

[Text] [Zholkver] Good day, comrades. In our broadcast today we will be talking about matters which, to judge from your letters, interest many of our listeners, particularly young servicemen. We are going to talk about psychological warfare.

At the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted that an unprecedented exacerbation has occurred in the struggle between the two world social systems and that a sharp, intense, and all-round struggle is in progress for the hearts and minds of the millions of people on earth. In the West, primarily the United States, there is now increasingly frequent talk not about the ideological struggle but about the notorious crusade against communism. What is the difference between the battle of ideas and psychological warfare?

To talk about these problems we have invited into the studio Lt Gen Volkogonov. Voyenizdat recently published his book, which is entitled, precisely, "Psychological Warfare." Comrade general, what is psychological warfare and how does it differ from the battle of ideas?

[Volkogonov] It is known that ideological struggle takes place in the theoretical sphere of ideas, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself put it; it is one of the forms of class struggle. Now, in this sphere our enemy, the imperialist enemy, has practically no chance because its ideology, the bourgeois ideology, is based on false premises, and false postulates, and they have practically become convinced that they are incapable of achieving real, tangible results. For this reason, of late and particularly in the past few years, they are increasingly transferring the center of their subversive actions onto what I would call the first, lowest layer of public consciousness -- the area of social psychology. There is an ideological level and a psychological level. They are now trying to carry out subversive actions in the ideological sphere. How are these expressed? In the production of false stereotypes, false views, and illusions. They are striving to draw man along psychological channels away from the truth, striving to inculcate in the consciousness of the individual, class, or society false concepts, false slogans, false ideas, and, most importantly, alien and hostile false information.

[Zholkver] Comrade general, perhaps these devices can be illustrated with a few specific examples of these stereotypes.

[Volkogonov] Well, now, let us look, for example, at any bourgeois commentator or political observer who is at the microphone or on the television screen, say the well-known (Loewenthal) from West Germany, Brinkley in the United States, or again Jim Reston. These people create stereotypes in roughly this way: When they talk about the Soviet Union, immediately the Soviet Union is the evil empire, a red monster, a state that is preparing to attack the so-called free world. At the same time, usually if this is television, this is necessarily accompanied on the screen by people in hats with red stars and tanks with red stars so that if later a tank with a red star is shown, people already associate it with an evil empire; and when there is talk about the evil empire, then that is necessarily associated with the Soviet Union. Thus, day in, day out, introducing such stereotypes or I would say primitive guidelines into their broadcasts they to a certain extent, and sometimes to a considerable extent, influence the ordinary man on the street, the gullible and politically unaware listener, who usually believes all these wicked fabrications about socialism and Soviet reality.

[Zholkver] On the other hand, they operate the same stereotypes when it is a matter, let us say, of U.S. policy. As you know, the argument of U.S. vital interests is now being widely circulated.

[Volkogonov] Precisely.

[Zholkver] How is this done? A given region -- it might be the Near East, Central America, and in the last few days literally the Persian Gulf region -- is declared to be a sphere of U.S. vital interests. As regards the Persian Gulf, I would point out that without Near East oil from that region the United States could not live; neither could Western Europe. The well-known scenario continues as follows: This region becomes a sphere where the U.S. special services, the CIA, are particularly active. They then say that either a Soviet or Cuban or Libyan military base is being created in this region, from which an alleged threat to the lives of American citizens in this region arises. Then the Armed Forces, the Navy above all, are brought in, and the so-called Grenada option is brought into play. All this is no doubt very closely connected. I recall that your book, which I read with enormous interest and can recommend to our listeners, very graphically elaborates questions of the psychological preparation for operations by the Americans and Israelis in Lebanon before they started. Perhaps you would remind us how this was done then, the propaganda backup.

[Volkogonov] Well, here is one point: It has now become known that even before the Israelis carried out the aggression in Lebanon -- we know what bloody orgies accompanied this invasion into southern Lebanon -- 2 months before the invasion they printed in dozens of languages for communication to the corresponding embassies the Israeli-U.S. version that the Palestinians' aggressive terrorist actions were the pretext for invading. Radio programs and pamphlets were prepared beforehand; that is, in essence, everything was planned: They found a specific pretext and attacked the defenseless population, population, and the ideological, propaganda, and psychological backup had already been prepared, that is, public opinion had already been prepared in the other capitalist states, and it was made out that they were all but victims of some, as it were, aggressive forces that had forced them to carry out this aggressive action in self-defense.

And something similar happened during the events on Grenada. In effect, this began even when Bishop was prime minister. Then, too, there was all kinds of talk about how a major air base was being built by the Cubans. Now the interesting thing is that the base was built by the British, the Plessey airports firm. And recently I saw in THE TIMES a very curious letter from the executive director of that firm, a Mr Collier. He wrote to the TIMES saying: Sir, I do not know whether Lieutenant Colonel (Haywood), the American who put out the diversion, was right in his (?comments) about the international airport project and its construction, but his letter, which appeared in your newspaper, contains so many inaccuracies that I, as executive director of the British company, consider it my duty to acquaint your readers with the facts regarding the problem that has been raised. And then he cites a whole series of examples of how the airport was conceived from the very outset not as a military installation, because there are no fuel reserves, no underground shelters, and says it would be absolute folly to build a military airport in that way. It was a purely tourist airport that was being built. The Americans knew that. Incidentally, it was not just a British firm taking part, but also firms from other NATO countries even. But the propaganda backup and then the unfolding of the operation proceeded along the lines of talk, claims, and statements that an American military base had to be prepared on Grenada.

Now in your book, of course, there is a whole series of graphic examples and, I would even say some bordering on absolute madness. In particular, there is that so-called plan for the start of World War III, widely circulated in the West, too; this is the Boris plan. Perhaps you would recall for us what this plan was about and why the Americans call it the Boris plan?

[Volkogonov] You know, one of the methods of what I would call psychological massage of consciousness is the method of intimidation, that is, intimidation of the population in the West as well. The psychological war, incidentally, is being waged not only against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries; they are also effectively waging it against their own population in order to make them complaisant, to bring them into a state of constant shock, psychosis; and it is thus easier to manipulate them, to put objectives before them, to pump more taxes out of them, and so on. So, in order to keep them in this sort of permanent, continuous state of fear, television, radio, and the press endlessly employ various methods of intimidation. In particular, this book which has come out in America, "War Is Possible," claims that the Soviet Union has drawn up this Boris plan, the name being taken from a Russian military commander, Boris -- presumably Godunov. Under this plan, the Russians, naturally, would one fine day start blackmailing West Europe. And if Europe did not have the missiles that the Americans are dragging into West Europe now, then the Russians would simply occupy it over 2 weeks with a tank invasion, according to the Boris plan. They would cross the Rhine and in 2 weeks would be almost as far as the Pyrenees. This might, of course, leave an impression on the unsophisticated individual. But someone who is just a bit more informed about the real state of affairs would, of course, see that this is pure disinformation.

And another little example of this kind. This is from a book that came out in Britain under the editorship of General Hackett, former commander of the British Army in West Germany. The book is called "The Third World War." The same sort of scenario of the whole war is drawn and illustrated. Everything is being done for a single purpose: to intimidate the ordinary man, the ordinary listener or viewer, any honest citizen to the extent that -- since true information does not reach him -- he obediently gives in and acts in accordance with any commands coming from the militarist circles and with calls from Washington, from the White House. That, in essence, is how the psychological and ideological backup of the Pentagon's militarist plans is carried out.

[Zholkver] Comrade general, as you quite rightly pointed out, all this is calculated for the unsophisticated, uninformed individual. And, after all, there is a deliberate maintenance of this very low level of informedness. You know, I was at the World Assembly in Prague and there, well after midnight, we had a meeting with the American delegation. And they quoted truly astonishing examples not just of general ignorance but of political ignorance in the United States. A poll carried out among American students -- and that is not ordinary Americans -- showed that 40 percent of the students polled did not know for sure whose side the Soviet Union was on during World War II. Of course, this is the sort of base that the propagandists are building upon. At the same time, you quite rightly point out that this is not just used but cultivated. This reminds me of another example cited in your book. I was in Vienna in 1979 when the SALT II treaty was signed. And at the time I would have to say that the American journalists we had the chance of meeting there were pretty pessimistic about the chances of the treaty being ratified. In your book you graphically elucidate one of the methods used to prevent that ratification. Perhaps you would recall it for us?

[Volkogonov] Well, you know how things went with the ratification of the SALT II treaty. In fact, it was signed not only by Moscow but by the U.S. President. It was then a matter of its endorsement in the supreme legislative bodies of the United States.

But to certain militarist circles, at the Pentagon, and to the military-industrial complex, who devour a fantastic financial cake of military orders, it was most unwelcome. For that purpose one of the many operations was mounted to wreck it. This was connected with the discovery of so-called Soviet regular armed forces in Cuba. The Western press, the American press, inundated listeners, readers, and viewers with photographs, satellite photographs, and the testimony of various witnesses that regular Soviet troops were in Cuba and that something almost amounting to an invasion of the United States was imminent. Hearings in Congress, inquiries, dramatic statements -- all this created a climate, a public atmosphere among the people, that indeed if SALT II were signed it would only play into the hands of the Reds, the Soviets, who were almost off the U.S. coast. We must arm ourselves -- this leitmotiv was head at high levels, and this operation -- of course it was only one of many that were used -- led to Congress not only shelving SALT II but blocking and virtually rejecting it.

[Zholkver] Yes. Now, of course, this is being developed further, in an attempt to gain military superiority, if not at the conference table then by deploying missiles. But the roots of this really go back a long way. They go back -- as you mention in your book -- to Churchill's well-known speech at Fulton, which actually proclaimed the beginning of the official cold war. An interesting new item came to light recently: [Words indistinct] the present chief of the CIA Casey also made a speech at Fulton. He said that in the time that has elapsed since the Churchill era, new communist threats have appeared all over the world, beginning with Vietnam and ending with Africa and Central America.

What is it all about? It is that indeed the process of historical development, revolutionary development, is unstoppable, as Churchill in his time was forced to admit, and as Casey is forced to admit now. It is not, of course, a question of a communist threat as they represent it -- that everything is done under directives, on instruction as it were, from Moscow. The fact is rather that this world revolutionary process is underway, and...

[Zholkver interrupts] Regardless of what Casey and those like him may wish or desire.

[Volkogonov] Yes. And now Casey says -- how alarmed Churchill would be if he were to look at the world situation today, and see how the Russians' might has increased and how far they have extended their strength and influence. Well, as for the might of our country, I do not think we need quarrel with Mr Casey. We are, indeed...

[Zholkver interrupts] We are as powerful as we need to be, and will be powerful for as long as necessary to defend our independence.

[Volkogonov] Of course. And the fact that, indeed...

[Zholkver interrupts] Churchill...

[Volkogonov] Speculation on this myth of a Soviet military threat is, as you have rightly noted, now the central point of all the West's psychological and ideological speculations; the so-called myth, or legend, of the notorious Soviet military threat.

[Zholkver] It is also the basis, actually, of the whole propaganda campaign over the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

[Volkogonov] Indisputably.

[Zholkver] Well, comrades, even such a cursory enumeration of some of the facts of more remote and more recent history and of the events just of the last few days and hours, if I may so express it, shows vividly on the one hand the methods and techniques that are being used in the imperialist powers' psychological war against our country and, as we have said, also against their own people.

[Volkogonov] And, at the same time, I think it is not by chance that we have come back, as it were, to the speeches at Fulton -- showing their futility and historical hopelessness.

[Zholkver] The abstractness of those hopes -- chimerical hopes.

[Volkogonov] Absolutely hopeless, as you rightly said.

[Zholkver] Comrade general, we have just spoken in some detail about the methods and techniques of psychological war. But the question naturally arises as to who is actually organizing it.

[Volkogonov] The Americans and NATO have, I would say, a division of labor. There are state organs that directly organize ideological war, psychological sabotage; and the so-called public organizations -- public, of course, in a very relative sense: That is just for cover. They are also subsidized by the CIA and others.

The largest of the state organs that organize psychological war are the CIA and USIA -- the U.S. Information Agency, which is very well equipped with printing and radio facilities. Only 9,000 staff members and branches in more than 100 countries of the world. But alongside these state organs, there are also large subdivisions of what I would call the NATO organization proper. They have what they call a political committee, with special formations for psychological war. I must say, for example, that in the U.S. Army alone, there are permanently and regularly six or eight battalions for psychological war.

They are not always in action, but they take part in psychological operations. And in time of war, time of tension, they are directly and very extensively used for radio broadcasts, for preparing anti-Soviet, antisocialist materials of various kinds, and so on. Well, and these states organs -- above all the CIA and USIA -- spend up to $15 billion annually. Of course, the official sum that's in fact declared is considerably smaller; but on the basis of certain data from the foreign press and elsewhere, that's the sum that is named. They use a broad network of various so-called public organizations. For instance, at Columbia University in the United States there's a so-called Russian Institute that trains Sovietologists -- experts in the subversive struggle against the Soviet Union. Also at Columbia University is an Institute of World Communism that works out the doctrines -- what I'd call the theoretical basis, the concepts, of various deideologizings and suchlike. In other words, the conceptual basis, the doctrinal part. And we once calculated that in the United States alone there are more than 150 such organizations. It's a single orchestra, but the parts have been distributed. One organization trains experts, a third prepares arguments, a fourth trains specialists for subversive activities, another organization concerns itself with various renegades and non-returners [nevozvrashchentsy] and other people who represent nobody but who are dregs of society that are used. Thus there's a whole ramified system controlled directly from the White House, from the Pentagon.

[Zholkver] Yes, Charles Wick [words indistinct as Volkogonov interrupts] is directly answerable to Reagan.

[Volkogonov] So you can say that psychological war has today become an integral part of the state policy of the imperialist states. We do not wage psychological war, because psychological war is based only on lies, on distortion and twisting of the truth.

[Zholkver] Besides it's interference in the internal affairs...

[Volkogonov interrupts] ...in the internal affairs of states. Yes, it's subversive activity.

[Zholkver] Yes, it's the preparation of military conflicts and it's not for nothing that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stresses that carrying ideological contradictions over into the sphere of relations among states has never done those who resort to it in foreign affairs any good. And now, in the nuclear age, it's simply absurd and impermissible; to turn the rivalry of ideas into military rivalry would cost all mankind too dear.

[Volkogonov] Unfortunately, we're up against these direct subversive activities in the spiritual sphere. I would call the psychological war being waged by American imperialism against the socialist social consciousness an aggression against social consciousness, individual consciousness, aggression against Soviet people and against the population of the countries of the socialist community.

[Zholkver] Thank you very much, comrade general, for your very interesting remarks, and for your excellent book. We hope to meet and welcome you often in the studio.

CONGRESS HAS 'MISGIVINGS' OVER 'DEMOCRACY PROGRAM'

PM301047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "In the Coffers of the 'Crusaders'"]

[Text] The other day President Reagan signed a bill allotting $62.6 million in the fiscal 1984 budget for the needs of the "national foundation in support of democracy" [National Endowment for Democracy]. It is the foundation that will finance the various propaganda and purely subversive measures stipulated by the "Program for Democracy" -- an extensive psychological warfare operation being pursued in accordance with Reagan's declared "crusade" against communism.

The "Program for Democracy," among whose authors are the CIA boss, W. Casey, C. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, and ranking officials of the National Security Council and the State Department, has from the very start aroused misgivings in the Foreign Affairs Committees of both houses of Congress, where it has been debated in detail since February. The misgivings are of a special kind -- the U.S. legislators objected not so much to the program's ultimate aims as to the overtly subversive nature of the measures contained in it. Thus, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in March that during the cold war years the CIA conducted such "operations" clandestinely. Whereas now, within the framework of the "Program for Democracy," the paper notes, "U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states" is being openly recommended.

One of the main aims of Washington's "crusade" is, with the help of various propaganda, subversive, and other acts, to infiltrate U.S. agents into political, public, trade union, journalistic, and even religious institutes in as many states as possible. These agents' mission is to bring into the fold of "American democracy," that is, under Washington's thumb, primarily those countries that have chosen the independent path of development.

The "Program for Democracy" features in the most cynical way measures to "destabilize" the existing system in the socialist countries. It gambles on renegades, turncoats, and the overt enemies of communism. The Washington "crusaders" intend using these agents -- something that is quite openly being discussed across the ocean -- just as, in the course of preparing a counterrevolutionary putsch in Poland, they used various kinds of dissidents" who turned out in fact to be hirelings of the Western special services.

It is symptomatic that President Reagan signed the bill sanctioning the subsidizing of "psychological warfare" and interference in the socialist countries' affairs within the framework of the "crusade" announced by him almost contemporaneously with the arrival in West Europe of the first U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. The ideological and military sides of this adventurist crusade against socialism as a social system are evidently interlinked. Faced with these intrigues of imperialism, the Soviet people's vigilance is growing more than ever, and they are ready to do everything necessary to defend their motherland and their socialist way of life.

SOCIALIST-CAPITALIST IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE PORTRAYED

PM181246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by academician F. Konstantinov, president of the USSR Philosophical Society, under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "In the Struggle for the Future"]

[Text] Society and its historical development is the most difficult subject of study: The processes taking place here are incomparably more diverse and complex than in nature.

Over the centuries, attempts to explain the course of history were undertaken repeatedly, but yielded no reliable results.

Marxism-Leninism, as is confirmed by the whole century which has elapsed since K. Marx' death, is the only social theory to have scientifically studied and explained the course and prospects of social development. The present-day world revolutionary process is developing, by and large, exactly in the way that K. Marx and V.I. Lenin predicted and substantiated scientifically.

Marxism-Leninism is the scientific philosophy of the present era. It differs fundamentally from the philosophical and sociological teachings constructed as systems of "ultimate truths," laying claim to the final solution of all history's questions -- regardless of whether the necessary conditions exist for that.

Marxism-Leninism is a science; therefore, it develops by means of research and the scientific interpretation of all historical experience, by means of criticism, self-criticism and the resolute revision of obsolete tenets. As the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum once again stressed, herein lies the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism, which is creatively enriched by the CPSU and the fraternal communist and workers parties.

There is nothing surprising about the fact that the legacy of the classical Marxist-Leninist writers is today the subject of a keen ideological struggle. Our opponents fear the implacable laws of social development. They are guided by uncontained fear in the face of the profound economic, political, and spiritual crisis in bourgeois society, the mighty upsurge of the world revolutionary proletarian and national liberation movement, and the growth of real socialism's forces and potential. They claim that Marxism is obsolete and the 20th century requires a new social theory.

With increasing sophistication, bourgeois philosophers and ideologists seek to present the same old anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in the fashionable packaging of "tolerance"... of Marxism. Thus, for instance, in the book "A Political Reading of 'Das Kapital'" the American economist (H. Kleyver) is prepared to acknowledge the "present-day revival of Marxism against the broad background of the world crisis of the capitalist system."

Why did he have to adopt the pose of unbiased observer? It is well known that the purpose of the working class struggle is the emancipation of labor from the oppression of capital. Distorting and falsifying this purpose, (Kleyver) asserts: The working class seeks deliverance not from the power of capital, but from its own existence as a working class... within the framework of capitalism. And our "Marxologist" is prepared to acknowledge the working people's struggle for a smaller quantity of work and greater access to wealth. Thus -- allegedly in the working class' interests -- he makes another attempt to revise Marxism and develop ideas not only alien, but hostile to it.

Marxist philosophers do not fear ideological disputes, they boldly express the fabrications of bourgeois scientists who serve the landed classes, and they uphold truly scientific communist convictions. At the same time we are against allowing the dispute of ideas to turn into military confrontation between states and peoples. "Taking ideological contradictions into the sphere of interstate relations," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, notes in his statement, "has never done any good to anyone who has resorted to this method in foreign affairs. Today, in the nuclear age, it is simply absurd and impermissible. Turning the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation would cost all mankind too much."

In our day the most aggressive imperialist circles are waging totally unbridled "psychological warfare," and not only against the socialist countries, but against all mankind and his progress. As the American journal COVERT ACTION reports, the directives and instructions of the U.S. special services formulate methods and means of waging "psychological" warfare at various stages. "Black" (subversive) propaganda is brought into play with the aim of whitewashing U.S. policy and discrediting the socialist countries in every way. In the later stages, psychological operations are envisaged to destabilize the situation in a country not to the White House's liking, and then there is "undeclared war," so to speak, which presupposes provoking mass antigovernment actions. U.S. ideologists and politicians are evidently guided by these instructions and directives in their subversive activity against socialist Poland, as well as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and other countries of a socialist orientation. The piratical attack on Grenada and the subversions against Nicaragua are new evidence of this U.S. course.

How far can the diehard enthusiasts for the historical past go in their political madness? The Reagan administration makes no secret of its intention of preparing to wage "limited," "protracted," and other kinds of nuclear war. "We must prepare for war. That is all," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger states peremptorily, hoping for victory in a thermonuclear war, although informed scientists and sensible military specialists have convincingly proved that there can be no victors in such a war.

The militarist course of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices is accompanied by attempts to militarize thought. Here the tone is set by leading politicians. In a report submitted by Weinberger to the U.S. Congress, the USSR is described as "the United States' main enemy." R. Reagan's words are fresh in the memory -- he described communism as a strange, unnatural phenomenon in mankind's history.

Against the background of such facts, the frame of the kind of ideologists in the Western world is understandable: repetitions of pessimistic themes, gloomy futurological prophesies, assertions that war is "an integral part of all civilizations." "War is at the same time the daughter, killer, and mother of civilizations," write the employees of the French Institute of Polemology (the science of war) in the book "Wars and Civilizations."

Some bourgeois ideologists try to prove that the roots of militarist thinking can be seen in the "biologically programmed instinct for aggression in man" (that is the view, in particular, of the Norwegian K. Skoldsbaek). Many sociological theories of this kind exist. Not only are they unscientific, they objectively justify the actions of the U.S. ruling circles and their allies in kindling militarist fever.

Mass indoctrination in the spirit of anti-Sovietism and militarism is not disinterested, it has obvious economic roots. The U.S. military-industrial complex extorts more and more appropriations for military purposes and for "nuclear rearming," stepping up the flow of money from the civil sphere to the military. And they try in every way to distract the public's attention from the failures of "Reaganomics."

The gloomy reality of present-day capitalism leads its ideologists to reflect seriously. Even among bourgeois scientists there is a growing awareness that if you do not resist militarism, "it will grow like a cancer and lead to the destruction of the organism which it parasitizes" (in the words of American political scientist M. Clare).

The threat comes from large corporations, the U.S. military-industrial complex, which lay claim to domination of the world, and from the Reagan administration, which loyally serves that crazy idea. The President and U.S. big business are waging war on their own people with increasing harshness on all fronts, G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, notes. Not only tens of millions of U.S. working people, but many well known American scientists are sharply criticizing the White House's militarist course. Antiwar, antimissile actions by the broadest masses of the people are gathering speed on both sides of the Atlantic.

The struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war is in essence a "battle for mankind's soul," as American Professor D. Christmas rightly believes. "In a general nuclear war there will be neither victors nor vanquished. More than that, it will inevitably lead to the destruction of mankind," American Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield write in the book "The Freeze: How You Can Help Prevent Nuclear War." That is how more and more sober-minded people in the capitalist world are thinking today.

Our philosophy is a philosophy of peace. Socialism and peace are indivisible. The unchanging aims of our foreign policy were and are the aims of ensuring lasting peace and defending the peoples' rights to independence and social progress. Peace without weapons -- that is socialism's ideal. The USSR's new peace initiatives are meeting with warm support from all progressive mankind.

Active, effective optimism is characteristic of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The unfading strength of Marxism-Leninism -- the ever living, revolutionary transforming teaching -- lies precisely in the fact that it offers the key to the scientific study and understanding of the highly complex processes of social development and served as a reliable beacon showing the peoples the true path to the future.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' HITS PRC KURILS STANCE

PM301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Shemyakin "Rejoinder": "Perplexing"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that the demand by certain Tokyo circles for the return to Japan of some northern territories allegedly belonging to it reflects the aspiration of that country's militarist and revanchist forces supported by U.S. imperialism.

In this context the statement by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who, according to a XINHUA report, said while visiting Sapporo that his country "firmly supports Japan's demand" for the return of four northern islands, cannot fail to cause bewilderment.

It is a strange standpoint, to say the very least.

'ULTERIOR MOTIVES' SEEN IN U.S. VIEW ON PRC ARMS

OW291327 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] An article carried by the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST a few days ago called on the Chinese Armed Forces to modernize themselves. It says that the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces is necessary because China, with its military forces as they are, cannot resist its enemy -- the Soviet Union -- nor can it effectively deal with the Soveit threat. In this connection our station observer Glebov writes:

Dear listeners, you should not be deceived by the U.S. imperialists' concern for China as described by the American newspaper. What these imperialists and THE WASHINGTON POST are concerned about is something else entirely. They harbor ulterior motives, including obstruction of the process of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. Normalization of such relations is conducive to the Soviet Union, China, international socialism and people of various countries in their anti-imperialist struggle for national independence and social progress. They have resorted to the above groundless assertion to hinder the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. This has long been understood by the general public.

Two decades have passed since anti-Soviet elements issued clamorous warnings that the Soviet Army would soon invade China. Did the Soviet Union launch such an invasion? The London-based TIMES once said: It is obvious that every sober and reasonable person does not believe that the Soviet Union is threatening China militarily. It is crystal clear that such an alleged threat is far from being a fact.

While describing the Soviet Union as a threat to China, the United States is presenting itself to the Chinese people as their good uncle or friend, or a kind benefactor concerned with China's national security. THE WASHINGTON POST said that the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces would cost the Chinese people 200 billion U.S. dollars. The paper reported that, during this recent visit to Beijing, Pentagon chieftain Weinberger discussed with China the exchange of military experts and sales of U.S. arms and military technology to China.

One does not need outstanding observational ability to understand the purpose of his visit: China's spending of 200 billion U.S. dollars in America.

If this purpose could be realized, U.S. imperialism would be able to kill not only two birds but three birds with one stone. The three birds are:

1. The spending of such a tremendous sum on nonproductive military purposes would drain China of its financial resources and help only the imperialists. The poorer and weaker China is, the greater the chances for the imperialists to materialize their long-cherished ambitions of again making her an imperialist domain and restoring imperialist rule over her.

2. The collection of such a tremendous sum is good for U.S. arms dealers.

3. U.S. imperialists do not rule out the possibility that, after firmly tying China to the American war machine, China would oppose the Soviet Union as Washington has long wanted or, in other words, the two communist giants would both suffer as anticipated by people in Washington.

Let us remind you of the U.S. attempt to net immediate gains by providing China with military supplies. THE WASHINGTON POST said not too long ago that Beijing will not only take but will give as well. This means that Beijing will no longer attack Washington on the Taiwan question. The logic is: We provide you with arms and military technology; you give us your Taiwan island.

Dear listeners, as you know the resolution to the above question, regardless of form, will benefit the United States and hurt China. This cannot but be so.

Can you recall any good the U.S. imperialists have ever brought to China? Have they ever cared for the real interests of China and the Chinese people? Have they ever helped the Chinese people overcome their numerous difficulties? The only answer to these questions is: The U.S. imperialists have never considered the interests of other peoples, including the Chinese people, nor are they doing so now. Otherwise, they could not be imperialists.

U.S. 'TWO CHINA POLICY' SEEN IN TAIWAN ADB BILL

OW280238 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Glebov commentary: "U.S. Policy Toward China"]

[Text] A few days ago the U.S. Congress adopted a draft law that constitutes another attempt to wantonly interfere in China's internal affairs. The draft law asks the U.S. President and secretary of state to strive to maintain the membership of Taiwan as the so-called Republic of China in the Asian Development Bank. Station observer Glebov writes in this connection:

According to foreign news agencies, the new draft law of the U.S. Congress contains only three sentences but uses the words "Republic of China" four times. This is natural, considering the current sentiments within Washington's ruling clique. The anticommunist congressmen and the present master of the White House find themselves in total agreement on this matter. In private conversations with people sharing his views, Reagan has always referred to Taiwan as the Republic of China and has never been ambiguous in supporting the Chiang Ching-kuo clique's absurd political ambitions.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall a resolution passed by the U.S. Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations a few years ago. With legal effect, the resolution affirmed Washington's commitments to support the Taiwan authorities by all means, primarily military, under all circumstances. But no one in Washington at that time bothered to question this principle, one that violated China's sovereignty. Suffice it to point out one thing: The total volume of U.S. modern arms supply to Taiwan reached $880 million this year. In short, the current powerholders in the United States have never discarded the "two-China" policy. This is not because of the Washington powerholders' special liking for Chiang Ching-kuo and his clique but because of the two most important factors associated with Washington's imperialist global strategy on which the United States' "two-China" policy is based.

1. From now on the United States will still seek to maintain Taiwan as its military strategic base in the western Pacific. Reagan's recent trips to Japan and South Korea showed that Washington intends to intensify militarization in this region to facilitate the struggle against socialist countries. Therefore, the United States cannot but pay attention to preserving Taiwan's puppet regime that has been faithful in serving the interests of Washington's imperialist policy.

2. The U.S. Government's support for the Taiwan clique naturally grows out of its class interest and historical context. We know that Reagan has announced the crusade against communism as the main objective of his policy in the international arena. How does this principle demonstrate the U.S. stand with relation to China? The British paper THE TIMES was correct on this matter. It stated that, politically, President Reagan is the most anticommunist. [sentence as heard] This undoubtedly determines his relations with Taiwan and his overall policy toward China.

JOINT U.S.-JAPAN 'WILD CHERRY 5' EXERCISE DECRIED

OW281245 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Military observor Viktor Vinogradov commentary: "Whom Does a Map Exercise Intimidate?"]

[Text] It has become increasingly ominous that the U.S. forces and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are actively engaged in preparations for joint military action. What bears eloquent witness tothis fact is the "Wild Cherry 5" Japanese-American map exercise for command operations that concluded last week. What merits attention is that this exercise was the first joint action taken since the recent visits to Tokyo and Seoul by the President of the United States.

Participating in this week-long exercise were 850 American and 1,000 Japanese officers studying and planning the map joint action of the armed forces of the two countries. The KYODO NEWS AGENCY stressed in its report that the "Wild Cherry 5" exercise was the largest Japanese-U.S. map exercise ever held.

However, the current "Wild Cherry-5" exercise has another feature not noticed in past exercises. That is, many officers of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force participated in the exercise. As is known to all, the United States has created this Rapid Deployment Force to carry out military intervention in various parts of the world. Those officers taking part in exercise "Wild Cherry-5" mainly represented the 3d U.S. Marine Division stationed in Okinawa, and fully assigned to the Rapid Deployment Force. It should be pointed out that the 3d Marine Division was the major force in the large exercise "Valiant Blitz-83" the U.S. Marine Corps held in Okinawa in early August and that many Japanese Self-Defense Forces officers participated in this exercise as observers.

It is no secret that the United States is taking increasingly active measures to involve Japan into its global strategy, aimed at intensifying tension and confrontation in Asia. Within the framework of this strategy, the United States has assigned Japan the role of an accomplice in its military adventurism in the Far East. Through numerous Japanese-U.S. joint exercises and training, the Self-Defense Forces have mastered this dishonorable role.

Moreover, as is clear from remarks by Japanese Defense Agency sources, this "mastery" of the role will continue at a quicker pace and on a larger scale. According to remarks by Defense Agency officials, the U.S. and Japanese military authorities plan not only to carry out "Wild Cherry" exercises on the map but also to have combat forces take part in actual training for joint operations, starting as early as next year.

The Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the Japanese Defense Agency are all attempting to use the existence of a Soviet military threat as a pretext to justify the need for such military demonstrations and for constant preparations to counterattack this threat. It is as clear as day that such an argument is not only a fabrication but just nonsense.

The Soviet Union has pursued a peace-loving foreign policy and has not imposed any threat on anyone either in the Far East or in any other place. French Minister of External Relations Cheysson, after touring various Southeast Asian countries, stated the other day that no Soviet threat whatsoever existed in these countries. However, this point is also quite clear to the countries on the Asian Continent themselves.

What the Asian countries watch with apprehension is not the nonexistent Soviet military threat but the increasingly strong military conspiracy between Japan and the United States. And it has not escaped the attention of the Asian countries that the Japanese and U.S. military authorities are training for actual actions in joint combat operations.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, commenting on "Wild Cherry-5", stated that the U.S. and Japanese forces are engaged in training for close joint action during map war games and that this exercise constitutes a new scheme of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries. In this scheme, the ultimate objective of the Japanese reactionaries is to realize the past dream of the "Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere." It also states that during World War II, the peoples of the Asian countries learned what would be the result of this Japanese-style "co-prosperity sphere."

Thus, the current policy of the Nakasone administration has aroused among Asian countries a strong alert against Japan which is gradually becoming a military power.

NAKASONE'S NO-WAR PLEDGE TO PRC'S HU CRITICIZED

OW280440 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] During his talks in Tokyo with CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Prime Minister Nakasone assured the Chinese leader that Japan will never resort to armed force to settle various possible disputes with China. On this assurance by Prime Minister Nakasone our political commentator for radio and television Vladimir Tsvetov, comments as follows:

In international relations it should be considered a basic requirement of peace and security for the whole world not to resort to the use or threatened use of armed force. In this sense, the assurance given by Prime Minister Nakasone deserves to be welcomed. When viewed in the context of the political situation in Japan and in the surrounding regions, however, Prime Minister Nakasone's word might raise doubts about his sincerity.

A general election is expected to be held in Japan in the latter half of December. According to an opinion poll conducted by MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the percentage of eligible voters supporting the Nakasone administration has dropped to 38 percent. It is even said that the Liberal Democratic Party could lose up to 30 seats in the election.

It is not the Tanaka scandal alone that is responsible for the disillusionment among voters toward the conservative party. The military line nakedly demonstrated by the Nakasone administration in all its policies is also responsible for it.

Based on these factors, Prime Minister Nakasone apparently decided to adopt the pose of a man who loves peace. In other words, what he did was typical electioneering strategy.

The record of the Nakasone administration's foreign policy conduct contains nothing to lend credibility to the prime minister's word either. Japan promptly pronounced its support of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, even before the NATO nations. From this one can naturally conclude that in the future, when placed under certain circumstances, Japan also might venture to invade another sovereign state.

Furthermore, Mr Nakasone supports the U.S. President's policy in every activity of the U.S. Government to destroy peace. For example, he did so in the Williamsburg summit. At that summit, he made clear the willingness of the Japanese Government to take on the role of a NATO member in the Far East.

The Japanese prime minister unconditionally supported the U.S. tactics to torpedo the intermediate-range nuclear force negotiations. He actually encouraged the U.S. side. Furthermore, on 23 November Japan -- the first country on the earth ever to be bombed with atomic bombs by the U.S. Air Force -- joined the United States and its NATO allies in voting against the Soviet-proposed antinuclear-war declaration.

Prime Minister Nakasone accepted the so-called 1,000-mile sealane defense obligation under U.S. pressure. Also under U.S. pressure, Japan has begun preparing for the deployment on its soil of F-16 fighter-bombers, which are nuclear attack aircraft.

From these facts it should be assumed that Japan will even follow Washington's anti-Chinese line over the Taiwan issue, should it not? If so, Prime Minister Nakasone's allegedly peace-loving assurances would totally lose their validity. Moreover, one should not forget the fact that China is within 1,000 miles of the coast of Japan, and that major political and economic centers of China are within the range of the F-16's to be deployed to Misawa.

How China is reacting to the Nakasone administration's military-buildup policy, which could never be described as in the interests of peace in relations with neighboring nations, was clearly demonstrated by Qiao Shi, a member of the CPC Central Committee, in his talks with a Japanese Socialist Party delegation. Qiao Shi expressed his concern over Japan's plan for the defense of sealanes extending 1,000 miles from Tokyo or Osaka, noting that the restoration of Japanese militarism should be prevented.

At any rate, if Prime Minister Nakasone should prove that his word is not mere lip service, he will have to do so only by concrete deeds.

JAPAN VOTE AGAINST UN ANTINUCLEAR RESOLUTION HIT

OW290025 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] All listeners, the UN General Assembly First Committee in charge of political and security issues adopted on 23 November a Soviet-proposed resolution on a declaration denouncing nuclear wars; 72 countries voted for the resolution. Commenting on the vote, Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following:

The presentation and adoption of this important document indicate, as stressed by Soviet leader Andropov in his current statement, that the Soviet Union continues to adhere to a principled course toward ending the arms race -- above all the nuclear arms race -- and toward reducing and ultimately eliminating the threat of nuclear war and that it will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble aims.

However, the United States and its allies of the military bloc, including Japan, voted against the adoption of this declaration as they had done on many occasions in the past. In this way, they once again manifested where the real danger of nuclear confrontation actually lies.

On this occasion what is particularly incomprehensible is the attitude taken by Japan, the first victim of U.S. atomic bombing and a nation that has itself advocated the three non-nuclear principles. What is Japan opposed to? In this declaration denouncing nuclear wars, it is stated that the prevention of nuclear catastrophe conforms to the greatest aspiration of mankind; this was also stated in the UN declaration appealing to all nuclear powers to sign an international treaty prohibiting the use of nuclear arms.

The adoption of this declaration denouncing nuclear wars at the UNGA First Committee session has once again revealed the hypocrisy of the Reagan administration. Only 10 days before the adoption of this declaration, President Reagan stated in his address at the Japanese Diet that it would be impossible to gain victory in a nuclear war. However, the U.S. representative to the United Nations voted against the declaration in which the same idea was stated.

The contents of the declaration denouncing nuclear wars fully conform to the wishes of the peoples of all countries that strongly call for eliminating the nuclear threat, ending the arms race and strengthening peace. As popular antiwar activities in Japan indicate, the Japanese people are also making efforts to achieve these objectives. However, acting in opposition to the people's wishes, the Japanese Government joined the United States and the NATO states in voting against the declaration at the UNGA First Committee session. In this connection, it is also worth noting that Japan also voted against a UN General Assembly resolution calling for a nuclear arms freeze not long ago.

In this way, Japan has supported on two recent occasions those countries that are driving the world toward nuclear catastrophe. However, such a policy pushes Japan toward aiding the preparations for nuclear war in opposition to the wishes clearly declared by the Japanese people that the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated anywhere in the world.

MONGOLIA-USSR TIES EMPHASIZED ON MPR ANNIVERSARY

Background on Ties

PM291312 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Titkov article: "Mongolia: The Herdsmen's New Life"]

[Excerpts] Today the fraternal Mongolian people celebrate an historic date -- the 59th anniversary of the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

This important event was the logical continuation and expansion of the victorious Mongolian people's revolution, which marked a turning point in the prolonged heroic struggle waged by the herdsmen against foreign oppression and domestic reaction, for national and social liberation.

The historical 1921 meeting between V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, eminent son of the Mongolian people, marked the start of one of the first vivid pages in the heroic annals of revolutionary Mongolia. Analyzing the international situation, V.I. Lenin pointed out at the time that the only correct path for the Mongolian working people was the struggle for state and economic independence in close alliance with the RSFSR workers and peasants. He saw this as the main condition for the transition of People's Mongolia to a noncapital path of development.

One of the main results of the talks was the signing of the first agreement establishing friendly relations between Soviet Russia and People's Mongolia on 5 November 1921. It laid firm foundations for the further development and strengthening of the unbreakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples.

The solution of the most important problems of the current 5-year plan is taking place in close relationship with the expansion and deepening of integration links and with specialization and production sharing between the MPR on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries on the other hand. This is why the 18th MPRP Congress confirmed and further developed the party's course of further rapprochement and consolidation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in all spheres of public life, the course of further deepening the MPR's participation in socialist economic integration.

The MPR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, makes its weighty contribution to the peoples' struggle against the impending threat of a new world war, and for lasting peace and cooperation between peoples. The Mongolian working people have welcomed with approval the new peace-loving initiatives by the Soviet Union for improving the international situation, recently put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On this holiday, the Soviet people send the fraternal Mongolian people cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in the building of socialism.

MPRP Official on Links

LD291917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 29 Nov 83

[From the "In the Countries of Socialism" program, presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Excerpts] It is 59 years since Mongolia was declared a People's Republic. After the 1921 revolution this was the next most important step in the history of the country's changeover from feudalism to socialism, leaving out the capitalist stage of development. Its efforts are now directed toward implementing the program task of transforming the country into an industrial-agrarian state. The proportion accounted for by industry in Mongolia's gross public sector product is already in excess of 40 percent, in terms of national income it accounts for more than 30 percent. The agrarian sector also continues to develop.

The implementation of the 18th Party Congress decisions is now described by Comrade Namsray, member of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chief editor of UNEN:

[Begin Namsray recording in Mongolian, with superimposed translation] The plan for the third year of the 5-year plan is being fulfilled successfully in Mongolia. More than 9 million head of young cattle have been reared, and for the first time 800,000 metric tons of grain crops have been gathered in. Good harvests of vegetables and potatoes have been obtained, and fodder procurement tasks have been fulfilled. The year now ending has been marked by an event of exceptional importance as far as we are concerned: The development to design capacity of the Erdenet copper enrichment combine, which will provide us with 30 percent of our export production.

During the past 5 years we have put into operation about 150 national economic projects with assistance from the Soviet Union. Dozens of industrial and agrarian enterprises are being constructed. An immense role in the creation of the material and technical base of socialism is being played by cooperation with other fraternal CEMA countries.

Cooperation between the fraternal countries is not confined in the economic sphere. In the present tense situation, our joint activity in defense of the gains of socialism is acquiring growing importance. Mongolia shares completely the evaluation of the present world situation given by the leadership of the USSR, and it approves the countermeasures of the Soviet Union set out by Comrade Andropov on 24 November, which were brought about by the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. Carrying out the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace, we cannot forget the defense capability of our community. In this connection I would like to restress the importance of the fraternal aid of the USSR. It is directed toward equipping the Mongolian People's Army with first-class modern armaments and military equipment, and toward training and retraining military cadres. Soviet servicemen who are in Mongolia in accordance with the request of our government and on the basis of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Military Assistance Treaty of 15 January 1966, are worthily continuing the glorious traditions of the militant comity of our peoples, and they are making a large contribution to the cause of defending and strengthening Mongolia's security.

In completing the third year of the 5-year plan, the Mongolian people look confidently into the future. The alliance of friendship and fraternity with the USSR is the reliable guarantee of our development along the road of the construction of socialism. [end recording]

DPRK RED CROSS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

SK300241 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] At the invitation of the executive committee of the Soviet Red Cross and league of the [words indistinct] society, the Korean Red Cross Committee delegation headed by Comrade (Yu Hae-yon), vice chairman of the committee, came to our country. The guests from People's Korea will understand the work experiences of their Soviet counterparts and will make observation tours in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-DPRK CARGO TRANSPORT INCREASES IN VOLUME

SK300156 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The volume of cargo transport between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is increasing year after year. This assumes a give-and-take nature. Our country ships various goods to the fraternal Republic, such as modern industrial facilities, chemical products, cargo trucks, household appliances, and (?clothes). The DPRK, meanwhile, supplies the Soviet Union with magnesite. [word indistinct], black metal rolled products, zinc, lead, [word indistinct] material, perfumes, and light industrial products. Some time ago the Soviet time ago the Soviet (?motor) ship ("Kapitan Kaminskiy") arrived in Chongjin Port, (?by way of tropical seas), the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean.

AFGHANISTAN AMITY GROUP'S DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM291617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization headed by (E. Khasan), member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy chairman of that organization, visited the Soviet Union from 18 through 28 November at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

Talks were held at the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Ardent solidarity with the Afghan people's courageous struggle to build a new life and against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction was voiced during the delegation's meetings with representatives of the Soviet public in Moscow and Baku.

The delegation rated highly the Soviet Union's comprehensive international support and assistance to the Afghan working people in their struggle for their motherland's free and independent development and emphasized the outstanding significance of the consistent and indefatigable activity of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in curbing the militarist ambitions of imperialism's aggressive circles and averting the danger of a world nuclear war.

Representatives of the Soviet and Afghan public states their desire to continue strengthening the unbreakable friendship and fraternal solidarity betweeen the two countries' peoples.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

INCREASED U.S. AID TO AFGHAN REBELS SCORED

PM291620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Stepping Up Interference"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Nov -- The scale of the undeclared war by the United States and its allies against the DRA is widening. Whereas the United States gave the Afghan counterrevolution aid to the tune of $218 million over a period of 5 years, in the current fiscal year alone it has already given $105 million. In addition, no less than $50 million is spent every year on subversive anti-Afghan activities through CIA channels.

A large part of this money is spent on maintaining and arming the basmachi gangs settled in Pakistan, as well as on maintaining military camps where hired killers and terrorists are trained. As the foreign press reports, the number of American military instructors in these camps has already topped 300.

As is known, the bandits receive weapons of American, West European, and Egyptian manufacture.

The Pakistan Government in turn passes on to them some of the diverse military equipment being supplied from the United States as part of the comprehensive military and economic aid being given to Pakistan. It has recently become known that the United States has also involved Israel in an alliance of forces hostile to the DRA. The Bakhtar agency points out that under a secret agreement between the CIA and Israeli intelligence -- Mosad -- weapons captured by Zionist cutthroats during the piratical war in Lebanon will be passed on to the Afghan counterrevolution.

The facts attest, the KABUL NEW TIMES writes, that Washington, while expatiating on its desire for the Afghan situation to be settled, is working in the opposite direction.

LAO DEPUTY PREMIER AT MOSCOW PROTOCOL SIGNING

LD300951 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- "Laotian-Soviet cooperation in the field of the economy and trade is permanently strengthening and developing", Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said here today. He was addressing the ceremony of signing the protocol on the results of the fifth session of the Inter-governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Nikolay Talyzin, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The key subject of the latest session of the commission which was held on the eve of the great holiday of the Laotian people -- the Republic Day, was that of increasing the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation in building economic projects in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. To this end, in particular, were named projects, whose construction is to be completed at priority rates.

The talks have covered the implementation of the sides of mutual commitments under the Soviet-Laotian economic agreements and the course of implementation of mutual supplies of goods. Apart from that, results were discussed of implementation by the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic of the decisions of the working groups for cooperation in a number of branches: transport, industry and agriculture.

The sides have devoted much attention to discussing questions pertaining to scientific-technical cooperation. They have examined in particular, the potentialities of widening by the Soviet Union of assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic in developing national science.

"We are firmly committed to the agreements reached in Moscow", Nouhak Phoumsavan, said in conclusion. "As far as the latest session of the Inter-Governmental Commission is concerned, I believe that it is a fresh contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the USSR, a good basis for further strengthening and deepening this cooperation".

DETAILS OF SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM291026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric: "For Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov -- An SED Central Committee plenum has been held here. A speech was delivered at it by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He noted that the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is of enormous importance and meets with the full support of the SED Central Committee and the whole GDR.

The CPSU and the USSR have done tremendous work to avert the threat of nuclear war, and to limit and reduce arms, E. Honecker went on to say. Yu.V. Andropov's personal contribution and the numerous initiatives put forward by him deserve a high assessment. The Soviet Union has demonstrated to everyone its constructive role in solving the most urgent question of the day -- the question of war and peace. Adhering firmly to its principles, the Soviet Union has constantly done everything to reach accord at the Geneva talks. The USSR declared its readiness, in the event of a U.S. and NATO refusal to site the U.S. missiles, to continue the talks in order to reach a positive result.

Full responsibility for the fact that a positive result was not reached at Geneva is borne by the United States, which has stubbornly taken an obstructionist stance by intending at all costs to site its missiles in West Europe in order to achieve one-sided superiority over the Soviet Union. The so-called "zero option" and "interim option" solutions trumpeted by Washington was nothing more than an attempt to mislead the public.

Faced with the siting in West Europe of the new U.S. nuclear missiles weapons, the socialist community states, in the interests of their own security and the security of all the peoples, cannot permit the United States and NATO to ensure their military-strategic superiority.

In this connection E. Honecker recalled that, by agreement with the GDR and Czechoslovak Governments, the preparation work begun, as announced, some time ago for the siting of enhanced-range operation-tactical missiles on these countries' territories will be accelerated. This accord, he said, is of great importance in averting the threat of nuclear war. We have never been supporters of the arms race and we never will be. But since we are talking about safeguarding peace, we will consistently do what is necessary.

There is no getting away from the fact, the speaker continued, that with the FRG Bundestag's decision giving the "go-ahead" for the siting of the U.S. missiles, the Kohl government has assumed a grave responsibility. That decision seriously damages the European treaty system, including the Treaty on the Basis for Relations Between the GDR and the FRG.

The GDR, E. Honecker stressed, will continue to make its contribution to the cause of averting a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring world peace. The first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil is a firm link in the Warsaw Pact Organization and is indissolubly linked with the Soviet Union. The GDR is ready to fulfill its allied commitments at any time.

Currently at the center of our party's attention, E. Honecker said in conclusion, is the fulfillment of the 10th SED Congress tasks aimed at further building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic, which in the coming year is to mark the 35th anniversary of its formation.

The plenum ratified E. Honecker's speech. The SED Central Committee Politburo report, delivered by W. Felfe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was also ratified. The report noted that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, is doing everything to counter a further exacerbation of the international situation.

In the present situation the SED and the GDR attach paramount importance to further strengthening the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, and with other fraternal parties and states.

The plenum also heard and ratified the report on the draft GDR national economic plan for 1984.

The plenum promoted E. Krenz from candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo to member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and elected him secretary of the SED Central Committee.

GDR, BULGARIA SUPPORT SOVIET ARMS STANCE

LD291953 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 29 TASS -- The statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov, is of great importance. It contains important conclusions about the need to ensure military-strategic balance, said Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Speaking at a party conference in Nordhausen, Erfurt District, he stressed that the decision adopted by the Soviet Union on agreement with the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to speed up the preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles on the territories of those countries promotes the curbing of the adventuristic policy of the U.S. Administration, meets the interests of safeguarding world peace. The Warsaw Treaty member-states will never allow the United States and NATO to disrupt the existing approximate balance of forces in Europe.

At the same time, Yuriy Andropov's statement emphasizes with utter clarity that reply measures of the Soviet side will be strictly within the limits set by the acts of NATO countries, Guenter Mittag noted. The Soviet Union thus confirmed its invariable course at the ending of the arms race, at the lessening and, in the long run, removal of the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. This principled stand of the Soviet Union meets with complete approval of the GDR working people.

Sofia November 29 TASS -- The statement that the Soviet leader made after the beginning of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of Britain, the FRG and Italy reflects the justifiable reaction of all peace forces to this aggressive act which has radically changed the situation in Europe in the direction of the heightening of the danger of an outbreak of thermonuclear war in Europe and the whole world. Chairman of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee Georgy Dimitrov-Goshkin said this in a TASS interview.

The statement confirms the harmony between words and deeds in the Soviet foreign policy. The USSR showed it will not take part in the talks which serve merely as a cover for the arming of the United States and NATO with new nuclear missiles and abrogated the earlier adopted unilateral obligations that prompted the creation of a favourable situation at the talks in Geneva.

We believe that by the efforts of peace champions the truth about the policy of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states combining realism, constructiveness and the striving for peace with a firm rebuff to the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO will be brought home to peoples of Europe and other continents, Georgy Dimitrov-Goshkin said.

More on Mittag Remarks

LD301055 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 30 TASS -- In his very important statement Yuriy Andropov has made conclusions that are essential to maintaining strategic military parity in view of the started deployment of American medium-range missiles in the territories of West Germany, Britain and Italy, said Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Addressing a party conference at the motor-building factory IFA in the city of Nordhausen, he said that in order to prevent the United States from gaining strategic military superiority the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have decided to deploy operational-tactical missiles of increased range in the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. These are necessary measures that meet the interests of peace and are directed at countering the adventurist policy of the Pentagon, Guenter Mittag said. He emphasized that the Soviet Union and its allies will never allow the United States and NATO to upset the rough parity of forces existing in Europe.

In connection with the started deployment of the new American missiles in the FRG, Britain and Italy, the speaker added, the Soviet leadership has adopted a corresponding decision, declaring explicitly at the same time that the reply measures by the Soviet side will be kept strictly within the limits that will be dictated by the actions of the NATO countries.

The Soviet Union does not covet military superiority, and should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. In that event its earlier proposals on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe would become valid again.

Thereby the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its principled policy of putting an end to the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, lessening the threat of nuclear war and ultimately eliminating it altogether. This position of the Soviet Union, Guenter Mittag said, serves the interest of safeguarding peace and "we fully approve it".

SFRY LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PM300942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency

To Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

To Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

On the occasion of the national holiday -- Republic Day -- and the 40th anniversary of the second session of the antifascist People's Liberation Council of Yugoslavia, which laid the foundations of the Yugoslav socialist state, we send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Resolving urgent tasks of socialist building under the LCY's leadership, Yugoslav working people actively advocate the maintenance and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We are profoundly convinced that the further development of all-around Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation on the basis of jointly agreed principles and accords meets the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. Close cooperation among the socialist countries and all progressive, peace-loving forces is a very important factor in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialist circles, which are trying to push mankind into the abyss of nuclear war.

On this portentous anniversary we wish you and the communists and all working people of Yugoslavia further successes in consolidating socialist gains and the fraternity and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and in the struggle for peace and international security.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Ustinov Greets Mamula

PM291210 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Admiral Comrade B. Mamula, SFRY federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary!

On the national holiday of Yugoslavia's peoples -- Republic Day — and the 40th anniversary of the second session of the antifascist People's Liberation Council of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send to you and to all servicemen in the Yugoslav People's Army congratulations and wishes for new successes in the cause of strengthening the SFRY's defense capability.

Servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces are firmly convinced that the further development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and SFRY Armed Forces will continue to serve our people's interests and the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister

RCP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO USSR 14-21 NOV

PM251217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In conformity with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP delegation led by P. Aron, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Arad RCP County Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 14 to 21 November.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's work experience in the field of conserving and making rational use of fuel, energy, and material resources, had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the Volgograd CPSU Obkom, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific research and planning institutes.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU251833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow AGERPES 25/11/1983 -- A meeting took place in Moscow between Ion Ursu, vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology [NCST], and G.I. Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.

During the meeting they analyzed new possibilities, ways and means of further development and deepening of the Romanian-Soviet scientific and technological cooperation as well as for the further increase of that activity.

Assessing the stage of collaboration in science and technology based on the program of cooperation in that domain between the two countries in 1931-1935, they showed satisfaction at the positive results recorded so far and the provision of favorable prerequisites for the beginning of ventures of cooperation and specialization in production with economic efficiency for both parties.

At the close of the interview a protocol was signed which comprises the measures covenanted for the completion of highly important cooperation ventures in the chemical, petrochemical, and metallurgical industries, in machine-building, electronics and electrotechnology, agriculture and others.

While in Moscow, the NCST first deputy chairman had interviews and talks with the president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the director of the Physics Institute of Moscow, the chairman of the State Atomic Energy Committee, with other Soviet scientists, with whom he discussed questions of common interest for the development of the Romanian-Soviet technico-scientific collaboration.

TIES WITH ALBANIA REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM291359 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 48, 25 Nov 83 pp 24-25

[Article by A. Petrov: "Albania's Holiday"]

[Text] Albania's Liberation Day is 29 November. It was on that day 39 years ago that the Albanian people definitively freed the country from the fascist invaders and then, destroying the feudal-bourgeois system, proclaimed the power of the working people. This date has become the Albanian people's national holiday.

Early on the morning of 7 April 1939 the occupation troops from fascist Italy began landing on the Albanian coast. Two infantry divisions, four mountain rifle regiments, three armored battalions and one special battalion, and other military subunits -- with a total strength of up to 40,000 men with sea and air fire support -- struck against the small Balkan country. Within 3 days Albania was occupied.

The invasion of Albania by fascist Italy threatened the very existence of the Albanian people, creating preconditions for broadening the fascist expansion in the Balkans. Resolutely denouncing the Italian aggression, the Soviet Union suggested discussing the question of the unprovoked attack against Albania in the League of Nations. But fascist Italy's actions, supported by Hitler's Germany, met with no serious denunciation from the Western powers.

The Albanian people did not submit to the fascist invaders. In the mountains and rural areas underground cells were created, and many patriots left for the mountains, weapons in hand, to defend their motherland's freedom and independence.

This movement, a spontaneous one in the first years of the country's occupation, became increasingly organized as the front of antifascist struggle strengthened. The Soviet Union's entry into the war was a powerful incentive to the activation of the antifascist movement in Albania. Urging the people to step up the rebuffing of the fascists, the Albanian communists linked it with the Soviet people's struggle against fascism. The political program of the Communist Party of Albania, created in November 1941, emphasized the USSR's leading role in the liberation struggle against fascism.

Heading the Albanian people's liberation movement, the party of Albanian communists set about organizing a unified national liberation front, creating organs of the front in the liberated regions, and forming a regular army. By spring 1944 the power of the national liberation councils, which had taken over from the old administration, had been asserted over a substantial part of Albanian territory. On 24 May 1944 the first antifascist national liberation congress, which laid the foundations of the Albanian people's democratic state, was held in south Albania, in liberated Permet.

Under the conditions of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive in the Balkans, on 29 November 1944 the troops of the Hitlerite occupiers and their Albanian stooges from the ranks of the local nationalists were driven from their last stronghold in north Albania -- the city of Shkoder.

The United States and Britain, denying the contribution made by the Albanian patriots to the common cause of the allied states' struggle, refused to recognize the new Albanian Government or to establish diplomatic relations with it. On this pretext they objected to the invitation of representatives of the new Albania to the Paris peace conference. Anglo-U.S. diplomacy also delayed the solution of the question of Albania's admission to the United Nations.

The Soviet Union, which had stated back in 1942 that the determination of Albania's future state system was a matter for the Albanian people themselves, established diplomatic relations with Albania on 10 November 1945. This act by the USSR, reflecting its readiness to defend the state independence and territorial integrity of democratic Albania, was particularly valuable for the young state. Thanks to the efforts of Soviet diplomacy, Albanian representatives were invited to the Paris peace conference. The question of reparations from Italy to Albania was positively resolved. In December 1955 Albania was admitted to the United Nations.

However, the Western powers' attitude toward the young Albanian state remained hostile. Resorting to political and economic pressure on Albania, they tried to overthrow the people's democratic government, using Albanian war criminals who had found refuge in Western countries after the war. Documents concerning collaboration between the U.S. special services and Albanian war criminals were recently made public in Washington. Xhafer Deva, Hasan Dosti Mithat Frasheri, and other Albanian quislings created, under the wing of U.S. intelligence, various "committees" and "blocs" and sent armed gangs to Albania. It is no accident that the names of these Albanian criminals have surfaced now that Washington is arbitrarily declaring any part of the world to be a zone of its interests. Nor, evidently, is it an accident that the U.S. press has recently begun to publish hypocritical statements regarding its "concern" for Albania's future and the need to create a "diplomatic cordon" around it. Here the grating old thesis of some kind of "Soviet threat" is being put into circulation.

However, it is well known that both in the terrible war years and during the years of active Soviet-Albanian cooperation the Soviet Union has consistently been guided by the principle of proletarian, socialist internationalism in its relations with Albania. The USSR today too is ready to restore friendly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Congratulating the Albanian people on their national holiday, Soviet people wish them successes in their motherland's socialist transformation.

BONN SUMMIT, FRENCH NATO ROLE DISCUSSED

PM291608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yuriy Karlanov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Price of Indulgences"]

[Text] At the end of the week a routine Franco-West German consultative summit meeting was held in Bonn with the participation of French President F. Mitterand, French Prime Minister P. Mauroy, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, and the two countries' defense ministers. The meeting was devoted to a wide range of international problems, but the Western press is paying special attention to the points on the agenda that concerned the two countries' military cooperation. Note is being made of the plans to create new weapons systems, in particular helicopters designed for equipping the West German and French armies. Attention is also being made of the plans to create new weapons sytems, in particular helicopters designed for equipping the West German and French armies. Attention is also being drawn to the fact that the Bonn meeting was preceded by "declarations of intentions" by France stating Paris' desire to enhance its role in the NATO system of military preparations and to strengthen its ties in this sphere with the FRG.

Initially General Charles De Llamby, commander of the First French Army, issued such a declaration. Subunits of this army are deployed in eastern France and in the FRG. He announced that Paris is now conducting talks on collaboration between the "rapid deployment forces" that are being created in France and the other NATO armies in the FRG. The conservative British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes with unconcealed satisfaction on this topic that there will be a discussion of the inclusion of 47,000 French paratroopers from the re-formed helicopter and armored units in possible combat operations with the U.S., FRG, and British troops. And the Paris press recalls that as early as September, during the Moselle-83 maneuvers, the "rapid deployment forces" were rehearsing "tactics for fighting on the Central European theater."

French National Defense Minister Charles Hernu made the second declaration. He said that as early as 1985 France intends to more than double the number of nuclear charges deployed on its submarines and subsequently to increase them by a factor of six.

Why did the present French Government feel the need to assert right now its loyalty to th NATO program for building up both conventional and nuclear armaments, and in such an ostentatious form, generating protests from the leftwing forces' representatives in thecountry? It is not for nothing that the French Unified Socialist Party's commission on problems of the armed forces and defense, nothing that French defense is now built on constant liaison with the NATO forces, states indignantly: "We won't need even to return to the NATO military organization. France has already clearly made its choice."

Obviously the declarations on the expansion of military cooperation with Bonn were needed to back up the policy of FRG Chancellor H. Kohl who, despite the mounting protest from the FRG population, has given the go-ahead for the U.S. Pershing II missile. He has been issued an "indulgence," so to speak: never fear, Chancellor, not only Reagan but the French Socialists are with you.

COMPARISON OF KOHL REMARKS ON FRG POLICY

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 28 November carries an article on remarks made by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to diplomatic envoys on the course of his government's policy on 28 November. The article has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph two, line three reads in TASS Russian: ... of West Germany hypocritically asserted the the course...(substituting "hypocritically asserted" for "maintained")

CHERNYAYEV CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRANCE

PM300948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which visited France at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee International Section, which visited France at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Paris 27 November.

TALYZIN SIGNS SOVIET-FINNISH AMITY PROGRAM

PM291027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov report: "Cooperation Program"]

[Text] Helsinki — A program for 1984-1985 for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the USSR-Finland Society on the one hand and the Finland-Soviet Union Society on the other hand was signed here.

It was signed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Finland Society Central Board, and M. Miettunen, chairman of the Finland-Soviet Union Society.

Speaking at the ceremony, M. Miettunen spoke highly of the work being done by the activists of the societies to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

KOIVISTO 60TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS REPORTED

PM291145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Honoring Finland's President"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, 26 Nov — Yesterday Finland festively celebrated the 60th birthday of the Republic's president, Mauno Koivisto.

At a ceremony at the presidential palace V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet state delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, cordially congratulated M. Koivisto, saying: It is a great pleasure for us to fulfill the instructions of the Soviet Union's leadership and personally of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey to you cordial congratulations and very best wishes on your glorious jubilee.

The greetings message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which I have been instructed to present to you, expresses deep respect for you, the head of the friendly Finnish state, who shows constant concern for the further strengthening of good neighborliness and cooperation between our two countries. Having read the text of the message, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that it expresses the feelings of all Soviet people.

We V.V. Kuznetsov went on to say, have to fulfill yet another highly honorable mission -- to present you with the Order of Lenin, the USSR's high state award. The head of the Soviet delegation read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarding the Order of Lenin to President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto, presented the award to the celebrant, and cordially congratulated him.

We cannot fail to note, he went on, that our meeting is taking place at a time when the decisions taken over the last few days by the FRG, British, and Italian governments have given the "green light" to the installation of U.S. nuclear missiles on their territories. In this way, as the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published yesterday, emphasizes, they have taken on, together with the U.S. Administration, the entire responsibility for the consequences of a shortsighted policy, of which the Soviet Union warned earlier.

Having thoroughly weighed all the aspects of the prevailing situation the Soviet leadership has taken decisions aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. At the same time Yu.V. Andropov's statement -- this exceptionally profound and important document expressing the will of the Soviet people -- indicates with all determination and firmness that the Soviet Union remains an adherent of the principled course of ending the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and of reducing and, in the final analysis, fully eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The USSR will continue to make all efforts to attain these noble goals.

M. Koivisto expressed warm thanks for the high award, cordial congratulations, and good wishes. He stressed that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are developing successfully and are highly significant under the conditions of the present international situation. I recall with great satisfaction, M. Koivisto said, the meetings and talks with Yu.V. Andropov on questions concerning not only relations between our countries but also the international situation.

I see the high USSR state award as proof of the good relations existing between the Soviet Union and Finland and as evidence of the friendship between the peoples of our countries, he said. People in Finland know well the name of Lenin, who signed the decree recognizing our country's state independence.

M. Koivisto asked the delegation to convey cordial greetings to Yu.V. Andropov and all Soviet leaders.

Greetings were also conveyed to M. Koivisto by delegations from Europe's Nordic countries and heads of diplomatic missions in Finland. Mr. Koivisto was greeted on his jubilee by leaders of the country's political parties and public organizations.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN BRUSSELS NOTED

Pershing II Cancellation Urged

LD250014 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 24 TASS -- Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, taking part in a session of the Socialist International bureau here, has urged the NATO bloc to conclude accords with the Warsaw Treaty Organisation on non-attack and on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in any country that would want that.

Social Democrats of the North European countries and the Netherlands tabled a draft resolution urging the United States to cancel the deployment in Europe of Pershing 2 medium-range nuclear missiles, and the Soviet Union -- to reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles and not to field SS-22 missiles in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, in his statement fully repeated the position of the French President, Francois Mitterrand, who backs the Reagan administration's plans to site in Europe American medium-range nuclear missiles under the false pretext of "reading a parity of forces." The French Socialist Party's position practically isolated it within the Socialist International.

Bahr on Declaration

LD291827 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 29 TASS -- Member of the Presidium of the Board of the S.P.D. Egon Bahr informed a group of journalists here of the results of the meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International that was held in Brussels. He said that the Socialist International declared for the conclusion of an agreement on the non-use of force between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The agreement must include the commitment renouncing first use of nuclear and conventional weapons. Egon Bahr said that the resolution also envisages creating nuclear-free zones. He said the ending of the development, tests, production and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons must be the main aim of the future talks. He said this step must be followed by the gradual reduction of the existing nuclear arsenals in the world with effective international control.

Egon Bahr said that by adopting the decision against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG the S.P.D. has not landed in isolation in the Socialist International. Quite the contrary, it has been supported by a number of parties.

SHITIKOV TALKS WITH ANTIWAR DANES 'FRANK'

LD291841 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received a delegation of leading Danish anti-war campaigners.

They had a frank conversation during which the sides discussed problems of strengthening peace and security in Europe. It was stressed that the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made in connection with the beginning of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in several Western European countries, confirms the Soviet Union's allegiance to its course towards ending the arms race, and is a serious warning to the militarist forces pushing Europe towards a nuclear catastrophe.

EEC HAVING 'SERIOUS ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES'

LD291836 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The Common Market is now going through serious economic difficulties. This is seen from the statistics published here today in the bulletin "European Economy" of the commission of the communities.

The bulletin says that no growth of the gross national product on the whole for the group is expected this year.

Industrial production in the "Ten' is in stagnation. In the opinion of EEC expoerts it will remain weakened till the end of 1983. Unemployment is on an increase, and the number of unemployed has already topped 12 million. The rates of growth of inflation vary within the limits of 8.2-8.5 percent in annual count.

The commision of the communities considers the permanent balance of trade deficit of the EEC to be an indicator of the general decline in economic activities.

Proceeding from an analysis of the present-day state of the economy of "minor Europe' experts of the commission of the communities gave preliminary estimates of the economic position of the member-countries for 1984. These estimates are on the whole of a pessimistic character.

Thus, the commission does not expect a noticeable increase in the output. It believes that the general rate of economic growth will not top 1.5 per cent, and even this growth will happen if the "market situation improves." As a consequence, the community will remain greatly dependent on imports, which will be greater than exports. The unemployment rate will also increase.

True, a certain drop in the balance of payments deficit and an inflation rates is expected. But similar predictions of experts for the year of 1983 have proved to be untrue, which may also be the case next year.

EEC MEETING IN BRUSSELS TERMED 'FUTILE'

LD292036 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Brussels November 29 TASS -- A two-day session of the Council of Ministers of the European communities at the level of foreign ministers that ended here was practically futile. The meeting in which finance ministers of the ten Common Market countries also took part on the first day was devoted to the preparation for the coming Athens summit meeting of the European Council of the Communities.

The participants in the two-day session, however, proved unable to facilitate the summit meeting for they failed to achieve a preliminary consent on any of the cardinal problems causing acute contradictions. Those problems include a reform of the budget policy of the community, specifically the question of reviewing Britain's and the FRG's contributions to the budget and the restructuring of the agrarian system. The attempt over many years to work out the solution of these acute problems so far failed to bring results and now these problems will be considered again by the heads of state and government.

Observers, however, do not conceal their pessimism about the possibility of solving these problems at the summit meeting even though French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson said at the session that the failure of the summit meeting would lead in a few weeks time to the complete blockage of the entire mechanism of the EEC.

PAPANDREOU RECEIVES LETTER FROM ANDROPOV

NC292016 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Today Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received a personal letter from Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. In his letter, the Soviet leader refers to the Geneva negotiations and to the measures the Soviet Union will be forced to take after the deployment of the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The Prime Minister will reply to the Soviet leader's letter in the next few days.

ANDROPOV WRITES THATCHER TO PROTEST MISSILES

PM291216 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Nov 83 pp 1, 32

[John Miller report: "Russian Sends Cruise Protest to Thatcher"]

[Excerpt] The Kremlin has told Mrs Thatcher in a toughly worded letter that siting cruise missiles at Greenham Common is a "threat" to the Soviet Union that must be removed.

The letter, from President Andropov, the ailing Soviet leader, was received during the weekend and immediately sent on to Mrs Thatcher at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in New Delhi.

It was understood in London yesterday that the letter was somewhat similar to those sent in the past few days to Herr Kohl, the West German Chancellor, and Signor Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister.

Both No 10 and the Foreign Office were fearful of discussing the letter in Mrs Thatcher's absence, but it was clear that Mr Andropov warned Britain that the deployment of the Missiles seriously affected Ango-Soviet relations.

Mr Andropov was understood to have said that their arrival had increased tension in Europe and Britain had to bear responsibility for the consequences.

A Whitehall source said the letter was "resentful to the point of anger, and even threatening."

It is being seen in Whitehall as a "last-ditch" effort by Russian to persuade the government that the installation of the missiles would not ultimately be in Britain's interests.

It appeared to be a direct result of the Kremlin waking up to the fact that the House of Commons had voted for cruise, and that 16 would be sited at Greenham Common before the end of the year. Mr. Andropov also appears to have indirectly acknowledged that his propaganda campaign against cruise had not succeeded, and that it was now time to try to win over governments. The British West German and Italian Parliaments have all approved deployment of the missiles in the last few weeks. It was also pointed out that the letter was apparently written on the same day as the Soviet announcement of retaliatory measures in response to the deployment of the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe. But there were suggestions that the letter could have also conveyed the impression that Moscow did not yet feel the situation was irreversible. Herr Kohl said in Bonn yesterday that the letter to him "shows that the Soviet leadership is aware of its responsibility and obligations under the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and wants to do its part so that things go on." Some West German sources said it could not be ruled out that Herr Kohl was putting the most favourable light on the Andropov communication as part of his own problems in trying to deal with the antimissile movement.

Signor Craxi has already replied to the Soviet leader, and flatly declared that it was the the deployment of more than 350 Soviet SS-20's which had created the nuclear imbalance in Europe.

Whitehall sources were unable to say when Mrs Thatcher would reply to the Andropov letter.

CPSU, SUPREME SOVIET SEND MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

PM291131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people we send the PLO and the entire Palestinian people our congratulations and wishes for success in the struggle to realize the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state.

The PLO, which has won international recognition and respect as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, is the vanguard of that struggle.

The ensuring of the unity and cohesion of all detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the PLO's close cooperation with Arab countries -- primarily with those that are in the front ranks of opposition to the aggressive, expansionist designs of the United States and Israel in the Near East -- are an indispensable condition for the success of the Palestinian resistance movement in its just and courageous struggle. And we note with concern that the situation now leaves something to be desired in this respect.

The Soviet Union, proceeding from its principled positions, will continue to give support to the friendly Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in upholding their legitimate rights and in the struggle to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

PLO'S QADDUMI ANALYZES MIDEAST SITUATION

PM291714 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[Interview with F. Qaddumi, leader of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan: "Unity Means Victory" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The first meeting with our interlocutor was in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in March 1981. Faruq Qaddumi was leading the PLO delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress. Expressing his thoughts sagely and clearly, Abu al-Lutf, as his friends and colleagues call him, analyzed the Near East situation.

"We Palestinians," he said, "are experiencing ever increasing aggressiveness on the part of U.S. imperialism, as the congress documents stress. And believe me, the imperialist and Zionist circles will not shrink from committing new bloody crimes in order to liquidate the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Only the cohesion of the Palestinians and the cooperation of all Arab anti-imperialist forces can stop them. Unity means victory."

Now a new meeting takes place nearly 3 years later. It has been a difficult period for the Near East people. The Israeli aggression in summer and fall 1982 was an attempt to deal a fatal blow to the PLO. The war brought incalculable suffering to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, but as a result of the courage and steadfastness of the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement, Lebanese national patriotic forces, and Syrian officers and men, the aggressor failed to attain his main goal. The PLO held out and is continuing to play an increasingly prominent part in the front ranks of the Arab national liberation movement. Its international prestige has grown appreciably. At the same time, conditions for Palestinians' activity and struggle have become considerably more difficult.

Unending Israeli expansion, F. Qaddumi said, has meant that not only our people but also the combat detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement are scattered practically all over the Arab world. This makes life difficult for the PLO Executive Committee headed by Yasir 'Arafat and presents the leaders of our organization with serious problems associated with the dispesal of Palestinians in the Arab countries, the provision of essentials, and measures for their consolidation and political mobilization in the new conditions. The success of these measures, Gaddumi stresses, depends to a considerable degree not only on the PLO Executive Committee's efforts but also on the position of the leaders of Arab countries which have accepted Palestianians, countries whose situations are by no means identical. In the present conditons it is hard for us to preserve our main curse and aim. But the main policy has been and remains the all-round strengthening of the ranks of genuine revolutionary forces in the Arab world. After all, we are an integral part of them.

Together we have fought many battles against the Israeli aggressors and have lost tens of thousands of brave sons. We have fought side by side to wreck the Camp David agreements. And it was this struggle which was one of the factors in the creation of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which comprised Syria, Algeria, the (NDRYUY) [as published], Libya and the PLO. We rejected and still reject the Reagan plan whereby they want to make the Arabs capitulate. The PLO also immediately expressed a negative attitude toward the fettering Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was imposed by force. Together with the genuine patriots of the fraternal Lebanese people we are making a great effort to wreck it. All this is what brought about the fierce pressure from imperialism, Zionism and internal Arab reaction.

It should be stressed that ever since it came into being the PLO has been a broad popular front. It brings together the detachments of Palestinian resistance sometimes despite their different views of ways of attaining the key goal -- the creation of an independent state. At meetings of the Palestine National Council and PLO Executive Committee we have always agreed in the end on all the most important matters. The decisions of these important bodies must be carried out unswervingly.

At the moment the enemies of Palestinian unity are striving to transform certain differences of viewpoint into insoluble contradictions which they hope will undermine the PLO from within. In this way the PLO's international authority as leader of the Palestinian people would be reduced to nothing. Basically, by their actions, Washington and Tel Aviv, enemies of our just cause, are seeking to insolate the PLO and cut it off from involvement in the quest for a genuine Near East settlement of which the key question is the Palestinian one.

Imperialism and Zionism are doing their utmost to sow the poisonous seeds of discord. All those who cherish the just cause of the fighting people are expressing deep concern in connection with the senseless and unnatural fratricidal clashes between Palestinians. Regardless of their causes, they are undermining the positions the PLO fought long and hard to win and are merely playing into the hands of the United States and Israeli which want to "close" the Palestinian question altogether, disunite the Arabs and make them capitulate to the aggressors.

During the delegation's visit to Moscow, F. Qaddumi said, I met with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. Some people in the West evidently wish to distort the nature of Soviet-Palestinian relations which are built on trust, mutual respect and equality. This is the only explanation for the fabrications which have cropped up in some capitalist states' capitals about our allegedly "having been pressured."

I would like to emphasize in your paper, which is read by millions of Soviet people, that our talks were held in the most friendly and businesslike atmosphere. Their results demonstrate once again the USSR's principled role with regard to the problems which have occurred in the PLO and its constant and firm support for the Palestinians' just cause. Together with our Soviet friends we believe that all the disagreements in the Palestinian resistance movement must be solved by political means alone, within the PLO framework.

[Question] Comrade Qaddumi, for many years you have been head of the PLO Political Department and you have attended conferences of the Nonaligned Movement, meetings of heads of state and government of the Arab countries, sessions of the OAU and other major international forums. Your next stop is New York and the 38th UN General Assembly session...

[Answer] The United Nations will be discussing the Palestinian question. We intend, as before, to try to strengthen the unity of all Arab ranks to resist U.S. and Israeli intrigues in the Near East. Moreover, the question of the unity of anti-imperialist and progressive forces and all people of good will must be made much broader -- worldwide. The actions of the U.S. Administration have raised international tension to the utmost in fact, in some regions the United States has switched from cold to "hot" war. This is exemplified by Grenada, Namibia, intervention against Angola and Nicaragua. Tension has increased sharply in the Near East. There are more and more reports about the United States preparing, together with Israel, for a major new military provocation against the Arabs: there are plans to expand armed interference in Lebanon and for direct aggression against Syria.

In this exceedingly complex and explosive situation throughout the world we consider the steps taken by the Soviet Union to protect its allies' national borders and frontiers to be correct and opportune. For us, the statement by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is also very important because the U.S. Pershings, deployed in Southern Europe [as published] among other places, are a direct danger to the peoples of the Near East. And Washington wants to go even further. Plans already exist for the deployment of lethal nuclear weapons on Israeli territory. In these conditions the forces of war and aggression must be opposed by a united front of all supporters of peace and progress. Unity will bring us victory.

USSR CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN 'INTERNAL COHESION'

PM291212 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Support and Solidarity"]

[Text] November 29 is the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. It is held by decision of the United Nations and the WPC. The choice of precisely this date is no accident. On 29 November 1947 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the creation of two independent states -- a Jewish state and an Arab state -- on the territory of the former British mandate of Palestine. However, contrary to the decision of the international community and through the fault of the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist patrons, the Palestinian people never acquired their statehood.

The tragedy of the Palestinians is one of the most shameful and bloody pages in the dossier of the crimes of Zionism and imperialism. A nation numbering more than 4 million people is being subjected to genocide. The Palestinians in the zone of occupation -- in East Jerusalem, in the Gaza Strip, and on the West Bank of the Jordan -- are being driven from their own lands, made homeless, and thrown into jails and concentration camps. This is now Tel Aviv implements the colonizing policy of "assimilating" the captured Palestinian territory.

The wave of terror, victimization, and persecution has also hit the Palestinian refugees who, fleeing the Israeli occupiers, found refuge in other countries, such as neighboring Lebanon, for example.

Moreover, the tragic fate of the Palestinian people threatens the Lebanese people, whose sovereignty is being brazenly flouted today by Tel Aviv and Washington. Syria and other Arab countries are in jeopardy. The situation in the Near East is assuming a particularly grave nature in connection with the U.S. aggression in Lebanon. Having straddled the Lebanese bridgehead, American and Israeli strategists are now nurturing plans for new adventures.

However, the Palestinians are not broken. Their struggle continues. It enjoys broad support. The international conference on the Palestine issue recently held in Geneva demonstrated this once again by coming out in defense of the Palestinians' legitimate inalienable rights, including the right to return, to self-determination, and to create their own state. The conference supported the PLO's participation in the settlement process as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The all-round support, solidarity, and sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and of peace-loving forces are on the side of the Palestinian people and their vanguard -- the PLO. The PLO has been and must remain an active anti-imperialist factor. Its weight will be all the greater, the stronger and more lasting the internal cohesion of all detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and cooperation with the Arab world's national patriotic forces -- with Syria, above all -- and with progressive and anti-imperialist forces are. This is the guarantee of the success of the Palestinian people's just struggle.

AL-ASAD SAYS SYRIA HOLDS 'FIRM, PRINCIPLED STAND'

PM291302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Principled Stand"]

[Text] Damascus, 28 Nov -- A session of the Ba'th Party's regional leadership has been held here. It was chaired by H. al-Asad, party general secretary and president of Syria. The session participants examined the recent development of events in the region and in Lebanon in particular. Noting that the situation in the Near East has been exacerbated as a consequence of the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon and their threats against other Arab countries, the Ba'th Party leadership confirmed its determination to follow the policy of opposing the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism in the region. Addressing the plenum, H. al-Asad declared that the U.S.-Israel threats will not make Syria alter its firm, principled stand.

AL-ASAD BLAMES ISRAEL IN PALESTINIAN 'TRAGEDY'

LD292031 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 29 TASS -- Israel is fully responsible for the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people, says a message of Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad circulated here today. The message is addressed to the chairman of the United Nations special group on the Palestinians' rights in connection with the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people observed now. Israel, the message says, conducts the policy of racial discrimination on occupied Arab territories, is conducting an expansionist policy with regard to Arab countries, threatens peace and stability not only in the Middle East but also all over the world.

Tel Aviv's actions are a defiance of the international public opinion, grossly flout the United Nations decisions. The message condemns Israel's all-round backing by world imperialism headed by the United States which encourages the aggressive and expansionist policy of the Zionists.

Syria will continue the struggle for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs, the message says.

SYRIAN CP LEADER NOTES SOVIET MISSILE POLICY

LD291151 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports:

Yuriy Andropov's statement is fresh proof of the innate adherence to peace that is characteristic of Soviet foreign policy and of the principled and firm line of the CPSU and the Soviet state at preventing nuclear catastrophe, Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, has stated. The decisions taken by the USSR, he told TASS, are a response to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. In this way the Soviet Union made it clear to the U.S. ruling circles that it would not allow military superiority over the socialist community.

The leader of the Syrian Communists noted that the introduction of additional U.S. weapons in Europe poses a threat to all the peoples of the world without exception. The danger is looming over the whole world rather than over the European Continent alone. In this context the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party pointed out that the government of Britain, Italy and West Germany shared in equal measure responsibility with the United States for the aggravation of the international situation.

U.S.-ISRAEL DISCUSS 'JOINT MILITARY PLANNING'

LD300644 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 30 TASS -- The Middle East is threatened with a sharp heightening of military tension which crosses out hopes for the early and fair settlement in the region. Such is the inevitable result of the accords that were reached in the course of the visit of Israel's Prime Minister Shamir to the United States.

The main of these accords envisages formation of the so-called joint U.S. and Israeli military-political committee. The committee will deal with elaboration of measures aimed at the utmost expansion and deepening of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation"in the region. Judging by pronouncements of highplaced representatives of the administration, including President Peagan himself, it is implied to ensure U.S. and Israeli military hegemony in the Middle East with all stemming consequences. The head of the White House said, for instance, that the committee will deal with questions of joint military planning, the holding of joint exercises and stationing of American military equipment on Israeli territory. Besides, the press believes, what is at issue is to actually turn Israeli ports into bases for ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, coursing in the Mediterranean.

MOSCOW DISAVOWS 'ARAFAT QUOTES IN EGYPTIAN PRESS

LD300006 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Talk by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy: "About a Lie"]

[Text] (?We have been accustomed), for a long time to seeing newspaper lies which often appear on the pages of the Western newspapers.

Unsuccessful publishers, in order to attract attention in one way or another to their paper and in order to make $100 more resort to such lies. Publishing lies is not confined to the West however, [words indistinct] and they have completely a different purpose. The lies are made for provocative aims [words indistinct].

The Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR has told lies of this kind. The paper printed an interview which never took place with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; it quoted words which he never said. The Palestinian news agency WAFA caught the culprit AL-AKHBAR newspaper red-handed. It published an official statement in which it exposed in the name of the PLO leadership, the unforgivable lies of the Egyptian newspaper.

The statement said that what the newspaper AL-AKHBAR had attributed to Yasir 'Arafat in the way of hostile words against the Soviet Union was pure fabrication and that the PLO expresses to the Soviet Union and its leadership its grateful thanks for their traditional support for the PLO. Thus, we see that everything is clear and the subject can be put at rest but we can not help wondering who in Egypt (?needed) to publish a filthy lie about the nature of Soviet-Palestinian relations? In whose interest does the newspaper AL-AKHBAR work? Is it in the interest of the Palestinians. No. By publishing such lies, it is working for the benefit of a U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

'PROGRESSIVE' MOROCCANS MARK CP'S 40TH JUBILEE

PM181245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Forty Years of Struggle"]

[Text] Rabat, 17 Nov -- The progressive Moroccan public is currently marking the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Moroccan Communist Party.

The Moroccan Communist Party, the newspaper AL-BAYAN writes, was a party of a new type, the revolutionary vanguard of the country's proletariat, which gave tremendous support to the Moroccan people's struggle against colonialism and for national independence.

The revolutionary party of the working class, equipped with a leading ideology and relying on the principles of scientific socialism, has for 40 years waged a persistent struggle for the translation of the noble ideals of national liberation into reality and against the exploitation of man by man, the newspaper notes.

Today the glorious traditions of the Moroccan Communist Party are being continued by the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, which persistently and consistently champions social justice, the satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the Moroccan working people, democracy, and progress. The Party of Progress and Socialism, as an active champion of peace and of the development of cooperation among peoples, AL-BAYAN stresses, resolutely unmasks the intrigues of the instigators of war and supports the struggle of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to maintain and strengthen world peace and against the aggressive plans of international imperialism and reaction.

HASSAN APPOINTS NEW PRIME MINISTER IN MOROCCO

LD200947 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat November 20 TASS -- King Hassan the Second has appointed Mohamed Karim al-Amrani the prime minister of Morocco. This has been reported by the Moroccan news agency MAP.

In the coming days the king is to appoint members of the country's new government, the news agency points out.

USSR PRAISES PDRY ENTERPRISES SINCE INDEPENDENCE

LD291823 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Aden November 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Zhadyayev reports:

Democratic Yemen will be celebrating its national holiday -- the independence day, on November 30.

Sixteen years ago the people of Yemen won in fierce battles against the colonialists the right to embark on the path of independence. The flag of freedom was hoisted over the country.

The young republic inherited a grim legacy. The country had practically no industry, no housing construction was done, there were neither roads nor schools nor hospitals. The bulk of the population was illiterate.

Having embarked on the path of fundamental social reforms, the vanguard force of the Yemen people -- the Yemen Socialist Party -- set the task of completing the stage of the people's democratic revolution and creating in the country prerequisites for socialist construction. Over the years of independence in the country the state sector was created for the first time, due to which the economy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen could score considerable successes. At the present time Democratic Yemen has factories for the manufacture of articles of metal, ship-repairing workshops. A modern fish canning factory has been built with Soviet aid and technical assistance, construction is under way for a complex of electric stations and a desalinating plant. For the first time in the history of that state the working class has formed and strengthened.

The party and government of South Yemen devote much attention also to the development of agriculture. Cooperatives are being created, dams are under construction, irrigation canals are being dug and artesian wells drilled.

Housing construction has assumed a large scale in the country, and thousands of people annually move into new modern apartments. On the eve of the holiday more than 220 families in Aden moved into new apartments, and another 88 families received detached cottages. The construction of a children's outpatient clinic, the country's biggest, is nearing completion. Tens of new schools have been opened.

The people of Democratic Yemen have to build a new life under no easy conditions of a lack of experience and social backwardness inherited from the colonial times, the limited natural resources and a shortage of funds. Apart from the creative endeavor, the country has to strengthen its military might, as imperialism and the forces of reaction continue hatching plots against the young progressive state.

But the people of Democratic Yemen are boldly and confidently looking into the future, standing shoulder to shoulder with them are their tested friends -- the USSR and the countries of the socialist community which are assisting the republic in building a new life.

SUDAN CONDUCTING 'ANTI-ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN'

PM291449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[L. Kubanin article: "Whom Does It Benefit? Motives Behind Hostile Campaign"]

[Text] There has recently been a sharp deterioration in the domestic political situation in Sudan and particularly the south Sudan problem, which, as is well known, has a long history. Despite the fact that the situation in south Sudan has somewhat stabilized recently, the country's central government has not been able to eradicate the ethnic, religious, and other contradictions which underline this domestic conflict. In response to the policy pursued by President Numayri's regime, riots have again flared up there, opposition forces, including the activities of armed detachments, have become more active, and the repressive measures undertaken by the government have intensified the flood of Sudanese refugees into Ethiopian territory.

Instead of concentrating its efforts on the search for constructive ways of settling the situation in the south, the Khartoum regime has started groundlessly to blame Ethiopia for all its ills, alleging that this neighboring country is using refugees with the aim of undermining the existing system and setup in Sudan. The anti-Ethiopian campaign, in which the highest Sudanese officials have joined, has become extremely broad in scope. Back in September of this year in one of his speeches Numayri accused Ethiopia, and also simultaneously Libya and the Soviet Union, of inspiring disturbances in the south, and of interfering in the country's internal affairs.

This campaign, as indicated in the Ethiopian Government's recent statement, is directly aimed at shifting, by means of these insinuations, the entire blame for the deterioration of the domestic situation onto Ethiopia and diverting the Sudanese public's attention from the complex domestic political problems.

The fanning of hostility with regard to Ethiopia and the attacks on the Soviet Union, Libya, and South Yemen too have a wider foreign policy aspect also. This is an attempt, with the support of imperialist and reactionary forces, to further exacerbate the situation in the Horn of Africa and hamper the normalization of relations among the countries in the area.

In their public statements Sudanese spokesmen are making unsubstantiated allegations that Ethiopia, with help from Soviet and Cuban military specialists, is concentrating its troops on the Sudanese border. Furthermore, Khartoum has already gone so far as to allege that Ethiopian troops have directly participated in fighting on Sudanese territory.

The absurdity of these allegations is self-evident. As is well known, in recent years Ethiopia itself has repeatedly demonstrated its desire to develop friendly relations with its neighbors. Sudan was no exception. Now, however, as events show, the Khartoum authorities have embarked on a course of fanning enmity and distrust toward of neighboring Ethiopia.

Foreign observers, and it is clearly no accident, are linking the current upsurge of the anti-Ethiopian and anti-Soviet campaign in the Sudan with the trip recently made by President Numayri to Washington, noting his desire to secure major additional economic and military aid.

And if Khartoum seriously thinks that by pursuing a provocative policy with regard to Ethiopia and other countries it can straighten out its own internal affairs, that is a profound delusion. Such a policy has no future.

U.S. NOW WIELDS 'CARROT' NOT 'STICK' IN SUDAN

LD232021 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy Commentary: "Behind the Bind for Political Support"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington U.S. President Ronald Reagan has warmly received Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. Reference was made to the so-called excellent relations between America and Sudan during the talks. The American side pointed to Sudan's readiness to offer its territory for the needs of American imperialism. Reagan personally promised to render the Sudanese president any assistance, including forces, if anyone harms him. Bush, Shultz and Weinberger praised Sudan's policy on the African Continent.

What favor did the Sudanese president do for the Reagan administration, which is now pursuing the basest anti-Arab policy ever known, which is now shedding blood in Lebanon, and which is threatening to launch a flagrant aggression against the Arab states? It is common knowledge that Sudan played a base role in the events in Chad and offered its territory for the Pentagon's military tricks. In the past it also supported as-Sadat's treacherous policy. In return for this Washington looked favorably on Sudan and even offered it some assistance, but never showed the affection that it is showing now.

Of course, the case applies not only to Sudan. Recently the United States has been sympathetic with Egypt, Oman and with certain states of the Arab Gulf, Morocco, Tunisia, and several other African states. The oral and written statements issued by Washington and conveyed by prominent envoys, indicate U.S. readiness to consolidate and develop relations with all countries that adopt a moderate stance -- as expressed in American official diplomacy -- on the most important international issues.

What is the reason for this courtesy by Reagan and his retinue? The reason is very simple: Because every new act of brigandage by the Reagan administration provokes a new wave of indignation among world public opinion and pushes Washington to the nadir of political isolation. This is manifested in the reaction to the events in Lebanon and the Middle East, to the brigand attack on Grenada and to the threats against other independent developing countries.

Even the closest partners of the United States in NATO are sometimes embarrassed and pretend that the international terrorism that has become a popular instrument of Reagan's policy and his partners troubles their conscience. But this is not true. The reason is that the peoples' annoyance, which could have grave consequences in the future, is becoming more serious. In brief, the time has come when open friendship with the United States, and support for its policy and seeking its protection have become dangerous. It is noteworthy that even the representatives of those countries where the Americans feel at home, did not defend their master but abstained when voting on the UN resolution condemning the aggression of American imperialism on Grenada. As for the majority of the UN members, they voted for the resolution.

It is evident that these trends have caused anxiety among the ruling clique in the United States, which has begun to realize that one cannot win and triumph over the sovereign [words indistinct] including in the Middle East. So political support is a necessity even if it means support for disliked regimes. Instead of a stick, a carrot has appeared in the hand of the Reagan administration. No, the Reagan administration has by no means abandoned the stick, because there are more than 30 American warships -- as was the case in the past -- along the shores of Lebanon; there are 300 American warplanes on board the aircraft carriers, ready to take off for the skies of Lebanon; there are 20,000 Marines stationed in Lebanon to supervise it.

As was the case in the past, threats are uttered against anyone who acts as an obstacle in the way of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. Moreover, the Reagan advisers are doing their best to convince people that every Arab state that dares to oppose U.S. expansionist actions will meet the same miserable fate as that of Grenada, in short, American occupation. Nevertheless the United States produces a carrot from behind its back -- this means: Be obedient and we shall support you and view you sympathetically as we have the Sudanese president.

This logic is not new and its naivete is very obvious. But one important conclusion can be derived, that is, that the United States is compelled to resort to the carrot because the stick is encountering increasing regular and firm resistance by the peoples.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM231514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] A delegation from the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] headed by Alemu Abeba, Central Committee member and chief of the COPWE Central Committee Nationalities Section, was in the Soviet Union 12-20 November.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments and had a talk at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It toured the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR and Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast and familiarized itself with the CPSU'S experience in the sphere of nationalities and state organization and the activity of party organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The Ethiopian guests noted the great significance of the experience of resolving the nationalities question in the USSR for the liberated countries in Africa and assessed highly the Soviet working people's achievements in socialist building and the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

KOSHOYEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SENEGAL

PM291028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium delegation headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned from Dakar to Moscow 26 November. It was in Senegal on an official visit at the invitation of that country's National Assembly.

SWAPO LEADER HITS U.S. NAMIBIAN POLICY

LD291130 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 29 TASS -- Peter Mueshihange, SWAPO secretary for international relations, denounced the so-called policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the Reagan administration towards Pretoria as "pro-South African and anti-African policy". Speaking in a debate at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly on the question of Namibia he said "it has turned out to be destructive to the interests of the millions of black people in Southern Africa.

South Africa has found encouragement and support in it and has resorted more and more to repression, violence and various acts of aggression and destabilization in and around its borders".

Peter Mueshihange categorically rejected a manner in which United States explained and defended "democracy", the principle of the right to self-determination, in particular in the aftermath of a recent invasion of Grenada. He said statements were made by the United States in order to justify the invasion which was roundly condemned and rejected by all countries.

He recalled this incident to point out the fact that it was in fact, the United States, acting in concert with the illegal regime of South Africa, which had been delaying Namibia's independence. "The people of Namibia are ready for democracy. They are anxious to be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, and they are determined to usher in a new order based on justice, equality and cooperation".

Referring to Security Council resolutions on Namibia he said their essence and import was of the categorical rejection of the obnoxious, extraneoous and irrelevant notions of "linkage", "parallelism" or "reciprocity" that were brought into Namibian negotiation "by the United States and embraced eagerly by the apartheid regime". He stressed that linkage in the context of Namibia's decolonization had been exposed for what it was, "destroyed and buried, once and for all".

USSR IDEOLOGICAL DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

Leaves Moscow

PM131550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 9 November a delegation of CPSU ideological personnel headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA left Moscow for the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee.

Ends Visit

PM251039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Maputo, 18 Nov -- The delegation of CPSU ideological workers headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which was here at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee, has concluded its visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation was received by A. Pangvene, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, who expressed deep satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. The present visit, A. Panguene stressed, marks a new step along the road of strengthening cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party.

The delegation left for home today.

Returns to Moscow

PM231517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The delegation of CPSU ideological workers headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which visited the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front party, returned to Moscow 19 November.

MALAGASY GROUP VISITS USSR, MEETS GROMYKO

Message to Andropov

LD151853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Jean Bemananjara, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who was in the Soviet Union. The minister conveyed a message from President Ratsiraka to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on certain questions concerning Soviet-Malagasy relations, and also on a number of international problems of mutual interest. The participants in the conversation expressed serious concern over the threat to the cause of world peace and security caused by the U.S. policy of whipping up the arms race and of seeking military superiority. Comrade Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to remove the threatening danger, to defend peace on earth, and to achieve an improvement in the international climate. Convincing evidence of this is found in the statements of Comrade Andropov and the specific Soviet peace initiatives.

Bemananjara gave a high evaluation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, its proposals aimed at preventing a thermonuclear conflict, at safeguarding a durable peace, and at curbing the arms race in the interests of solving urgent socio-economic problems facing mankind.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Bemananjara expressed their satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar in the mutual interests of the two countries, and for the strengthening of peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. The mutual aspiration was expressed for the further deepening and expansion of those relations.

The guest from Madagascar today left the Soviet Union.

Communique Issued

LD151722 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet Union and Madagascar have expressed great concern over the threat to peace coming from the United States policy of whipping up the arms race and securing military superiority. The position of the Soviet Union and Madagascar is reflected in a communique on a meeting that has taken place in Moscow between the two foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and Jean Bemananjara. The two sides condemned the United States for its aggression against Grenada. The communique notes that the Soviet Union and Madagascar support the proposal of the nonaligned nations for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The two countries condemn South Africa's aggressive policy in the south of the continent. They said that South Africa is encouraged by the United States and its NATO allies. The Soviet Union and Madagascar believe that it is essential to carry out the United Nations resolution on granting independence to Namibia.

MOZAMBIQUE GROUP STUDIES AGRICULTURE IN USSR

PM231521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A Mozambique party delegation headed by R. Lumbela, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party Central Committee, was in the USSR 12-21 November. The Frelimo Party representatives had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and International Departments and at the USSR Tsentrosoyuz. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited Vinnitsa Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR, where it familiarized itself with the experience of party organizations in the leadership of agriculture. The guests stressed the importance of the CPSU's experience for the Frelimo Party in its work to transform rural life in Mozambique.

CPSU'S NABIYEV RETURNS FROM GUINEA CONGRESS

PM251112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R. Nabiyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Conakry having attended the 12th Democratic Party of Guinea Congress.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD291741 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Rene Anillo Capote, the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home. Mutual satisfaction with the successful development of fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations in various fields was expressed during a warm and friendly conversation.

An exceptional importance of Yuriy Andropov's November 24 statement which sets out a realistic programme of struggle against the nuclear threat was emphasized during an exchange of views on the international situation which is taking shape. Rene Anillo pointed out that the enforced measures, which are being taken in reply to Washington's current militarist policy which is of danger to the cause of peace, find understanding and support among the people and Government of Cuba.

The participants in the conversation resolutely condemned the bandit attack and the barbarous occupation of Grenada by U.S. Armed Forces which practise arbitrariness and volence there, the armed provocations and aggressive plans with regard to Nicaragua, and the unceasing campaign of blackmail and threats against Cuba.

Andrey Gromyko noted the enthusiasm of the working people of Cuba who are preparing worthily to mark the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, and asked the ambassador to convey the best wishes to Fidel Castro on behalf of Yuriy Andropov and the Soviet leadership.

Andrey Gromyko congratulated the ambassador of Cuba on his being awarded the Soviet Order of the Friendship of the Peoples for active work to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Later in the day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Rene Anillo.

CPSU'S VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PM281155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, on 25 November. A friendly talk took place, in the course of which questions of further developing Soviet-Cuban cooperation were touched on.

SURINAME GOVERNMENT 'FOILS' COUP ATTEMPT

LD300001 Moscow TASS in English 2348 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The Hague November 30 TASS -- According to reports from the capital of Suriname, the authorities have foiled a coup d'etat attempt which was to be followed by a landing of mercenaries. Ten persons were arrested in connection with the plot.

The Republic of Suriname, a former Dutch colony, is situated in the north-eastern part of South America. The country with a population of more than 350,000 proclaimed its independence in 1975.

U.S. PREPARING 'NEW AGGRESSION' IN C. AMERICA

LD291851 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said in Washington on Monday that the United States is not planning the invasion of Nicaragua and is not going to back the intervention into that country.

Washington propaganda hastens to present this statement of a high-ranking official of the Reagan administration as a proff of its "peacefulness". Publicity is given to Washington's declarations that the United States allegedly supports the efforts of the countries of the Contadora group toward the settlement of the situation in Central America through talks.

But it is not words but deeds that matter in politics. And practical actions of the White House in Central America are clearly not in keeping with its ostentatious peaceable gestures. The danger of the United States direct armed intervention against Nicaragua increased sharply in the past weeks, particularly after the U.S. aggression against Grenada.

The Pentagon has practically concluded the transportation into the region of the forces and means necessary for such a large-scale aggressive action. A large grouping of U.S. military and naval forces has been concentrated close to the Nicaraguan borders -- on the territory of Honduras, off the Caribbean and Pacific coast under the guise of joint exercises. Planes of the U.S. Airforce, violating Nicaragua's sovereignty, are making reconnaissance flights over its territory.

A report of the CIA director to the U.S. Congress the information about which has leaked into the press shows that the U.S. espionage agency got convinced that its mercenaries, Somoza men, are utterly incapable of scoring success in the struggle against the Nicaraguan people. Therefore the emphasis is made on using in the first stage of the invasion the armies of Honduras and other pro-American regimes of the region which must then be supported by the United States. The pretext for this might be fabricated on the "Grenadian pattern". Besides that the Honduran military is already now provoking systematically an armed conflict by violating Nicaragua's borders.

In contrast to officials of the White House and the State Department, the Pentagon generals speak of all this almost openly. Suffice it to cite an example of Chairman of the Inter-American Defence Council General Schweitzer who asserted during his stay in Buenos Aires that the intervention against Nicaragua is something that is almost impossible to avoid.

Meanwhile, the United States is sabotaging all the proposals on the political settlement of the conflict by advancing the terms that are obviously unacceptable for Nicaragua, such as the brazen demand to the government of the republic to start talks with traitors, Somoza men, and to "amnesty" those gangsters and murderers.

Therefore no one can be misled by the hypocritical assurances of the White House about its "peacefulness". People in Central America realise well that this is merely a propaganda smokescreen for a new aggression that is being prepared.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES PARTY LECTURERS SEMINAR

PM300938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Lecturers' Seminar"]

[Text] The all-union seminar-conference of party committee lecturers began its work in Moscow 28 November.

The seminar will discuss tasks of enhancing the ideological and theoretical standard and effectiveness of lecture propaganda in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions and of the propositions and conclusions set forth in the plenum speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The seminar participants will hear reports and lectures on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum in the sphere of the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development of Soviet society and the CPSU's international activity.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report at the seminar "on the state of and the immediate tasks of ideological, mass political work."

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON PARTY CONTROL ORGANS

PM291133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Review by V. Kozhemyako under the rubric "Among the Books": "Power of Control"]

[Text] The party control organs function in important positions in the building of communism. Their role is increasing with the growth of the scale and complexity of the tasks our society is resolving. The struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of the rules' requirements by all communists, the consolidation of party, state, and moral discipline, the strengthening of organization and order -- these are the main factors in the content of control work today. A recently published book is devoted to this subject (Footnote) ("Party Control: Principles, Practice, Tasks,: ["Partiynyy Kontrol: Printsipy, Praktika, Zadachi"] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 335 pages).

In recent years the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the local party organs' party commissions has been considerably enriched. Lenin's principles of organizing control and verification of execution have been further developed. The effectiveness of this work has been enhanced, and its forms and methods have become more diverse. It would be no exaggeration to say that there are now perhaps few spheres to be found in social and production practice in which the party commissions do not exert their influence on the improvement of the state of affairs, on the enhancement of the responsibility of communists and leading cadres. It is this experience, linked with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, that is discussed.

Numerically, the party commissions' composition is small, but essentially they are a great force. They act as an important echelon of the party apparatus in the struggle to eradicate any abuses and for the purity of the party ranks.

The committees are increasingly frequently instructing the commissions to investigate most complex and difficult questions where problems of specific people's responsibility are involved one way or another. And in the majority of cases these are situations in which it is necessary to rise above departmental, local, and personal interests and keep on a level with general party, state interests.

Today it is particularly important to focus the party commissions' attention on what ensures the success of the party's economic and social policy. If they display thoughtfulness and consistency, activeness and vigor on these main salients, results are forthcoming.

The party demands that we be intolerant of those who flout Soviet laws and morality, who exploit their official position for selfish ends, who embark on the path of deceiving the state and overstating data in order to derive material advantage in the form of bonuses or, pursuing their careerist interests, to be ranked undeservedly among pacesetters. Of course, making culprits more strictly accountable will help us to prevail in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality. But, the book notes, that is only one condition for success. The raising of the effectiveness of control is largely determined by the degree to which it is organically linked with another very important function of organizational work -- the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

The party controllers deal most frequently with cadres at different levels of economic, state, public, and party activity and study the style of their work, their achievements, blunders, and errors. As a result of checks the culprits are, as they say, brought before the party court. Yet we must bear in mind that someone selected those workers and should have educated them, exercised supervision over them, and put them right promptly. These people cannot remain aloof from the party's sanctions either.

There are not always tangible criteria defining the degree of specific aid rendered by the party commissions to the party committees. But this aid makes itself felt primarily in the consolidation of discipline in the collectives, in the assertion of a healthy moral and political climate there. The party committees fully trust the party commissions, believing that their opinion is as a rule justified and firm. This trust must be treasured, it must constantly be reinfored by practical deeds -- that is the main idea of the book. The party commission workers will continue actively to combat that which harms the party's interests.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT TO BEGIN IN 5 MINISTRIES

PRAVDA Feature

PM281433 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 November 1983 First Edition devotes all of page 2 to a 5,000-word report on a "Business Club" discussion devoted to the economic experiment due to begin 1 January 1984 in the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Latvian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. The report is published under the heading "Large-Scale Experiments. They begin 1 January 1984 in Five Ministries."

The report on the discussion, which was chaired by D. Valovoy and A. Nikitin, is introduced by the following PRAVDA editorial note:

"The latest session of PRAVDA's 'Business Club' was devoted to questions concerning the preparations for and conduct of large-scale economic experiments in industry. Taking part in the discussion were directors of enterprises and associations, ministers, leaders of central and republican economic departments, scientists, and party workers."

The three main areas of discussion are defined by boxed subheads as follows: "Rights: Restricting the number of indicators established from above and enhancing the role played by economic normatives. The work of associations (enterprises) and the results of socialist competition are to be evaluated primarily in terms of the volume of sales, taking into account the fulfillment of economic contracts." "Incentives: Ensuring close dependence of the wages fund and the material incentives fund on the end results of production and the increase in its efficiency. The normatives for these funds must be progressive and stable." "Responsibility: Enhancing the mutual responsibility of suppliers, consumers, and organs of material and technical supply for the unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations concerning deliveries."

The main body of the PRAVDA report quotes statements on the mechanics of the experiment and its goals made by D. Ukrainskiy, department chief at the USSR Gosplan; L. Busyatskaya, chief of the Planning and Economic Administration at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; N. Barkovskiy, member of the USSR Gosbank Board; N. Kulinich, Ukrainian SSR minister of food industry; I. Lukyanov, chief engineer at the Orsha Linen Combine; N. Barabanov, department chief at the Belorussian SSR Gosplan; G. Simenenko, Lithuanian SSR minister of local industry; V. Semenov, department chief at the Tula CPSU Obkom; Ye. Smelov, general director of Moscow Oblast's Elektrostal Heavy Machine Building Plant; V. Akhrameyev, general director of Zaporozhye Oblast's Yuzhdizelmash Association; R. Batkayev, Collegium member of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; and V. Astafyev, chief of the Planning and Economic Administration of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry.

The discussion report ends with the following PRAVDA editorial note: "Interesting proposals and suggestions were made at the session by Yu. Dyakonov, department chief at the USSR Gosplan; Y. Meshka, department director of the Cheboksary Electrical Equipment Plant; and other participants. Their statements will be used by PRAVDA in future studies on economic subjects."

The "Business Club" report concludes with the following "Footnote to the Session":

"The participants in the 'Business Club' session unanimously noted the need to create during the experiments conditions that will stimulate the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, high-quality and highly productive labor, and initiative and socialist enterprise, as was cogently said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

"Many of the statements noted that the extension of labor collectives' rights in planning and in economic activity will help the growth of truly proprietorial interest in attaining high efficiency in production and will enhance people's responsibility for the results of their work. The implementation of the set tasks depends largely on the extent to which the consolidation of centralized economic leadership is organically and skillfully combined with the development of democratic principles in the management of the national economy and with the enhancement of the role played by labor collectives in the economic life of the enterprise or sector.

"The labor collective's role, the participants in the session said, can be enhanced by virtue of the fact that its involvement in creative economic activity begins right at the stage of the draft plan's preparation. This means that the collective can begin working on the state plan considerably earlier and can work on it for longer than before. In practical terms this makes it possible to demonstrate the maturity of the collective's economic thinking and its level of enterprise. From now on all these components of economic activity can be analyzed more deeply, comprehensively considered, and introduced into the draft plan in good time, and initiative can be transformed into a law of production.

"Today the center of gravity in work is shifting to the level of the basic link -- the enterprise or association. Enterprise directors and economists have many complaints regarding the quality of the approved plans and their imbalance, especially as regards material and technical deliveries. Some people consider the elementary provision of all necessary raw and other materials to enterprises almost equivalent to a demand for 'hothouse conditions.' But if this condition of the experiment is breached, will it be able to fully manifest its features?

"Although the experiment is being conducted in industry, its fate depends on the attitude of numerous partners. The resolution envisages the enhancement of mutual responsibility between suppliers, consumers, and supply organizations. A course toward the unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations has been adopted. And this is correct. At the same time, however, entire sectors have emerged which seem to have been left out of financially autonomous relations with their partners. The speakers were puzzled by the fact that enterprises in the timber and chemical industries are for some reason now relieved from paying fines for failing to make planned deliveries.

"The strengthening of discipline and order in production must affect all sectors and all spheres of the infrastructure. According to the participants in the session, exceptions to the rules -- often completely unjustified -- are not beneficial to the experiment. Many improvements in the management of the economy do not require capital investment but do require discipline, responsibility, and profound knowledge. This is true whether it is a matter of the apparatus of ministries, the USSR Gosbank, the USSR Gossnab, or their local organs.

"The preparations for work under the experiment's conditions are not being carried out in good time and to the proper standard everywhere in these departments. It was noted at the 'Business Club' session that in Zaporozhye Oblast the workers of territorial material and technical supply organs have a very hazy idea of the experiment and their role in its conduct. And USSR Gossnab central organs do not always welcome the participants in the experiment. It is necessary to strictly observe discipline in the experiment and to enhance the state and party responsibility of cadres.

"The ministries would like to have a capital construction plan at the same time as the production plan. But there is still no real plan for contract work: It constantly changes. Why not set limits on contract work simultaneously with the limits on central investments, the enterprise directors asked.

"In actual fact, the question goes beyond this type of unity. Capital construction plans and plans for creating new technology must be elaborated even earlier than production plans. Everything else comes after. This was the view of a number of participants in the session. We think that it should be heeded by central planning organs. Let us recall: The party and government resolution on conducting the large-scale experiments says that the USSR Gosplan and other central departments are obliged not only to help implement the projected program but also to introduce in good time any clarifications that may be needed.

"Many questions of improving labor remuneration for personnel in associations and enterprises are being resolved during the experiments. But a clear solution has not been found for these questions as regards the labor remuneration of personnel in the apparatus of the republican ministries conducting the experiements. For example, the minister now has no right to raise the salary of a highly qualified ministry worker within the limits of the allocated wages fund. This creates great complications in the selection of qualified specialists whose duty it is to competently prepare and conduct a complex economic experiment.

"So what is the solution? It was suggested by the participants in the 'Business Club' themselves: The ministers must be given the right to establish themselves the number of personnel at the sector's headquarters and their proportion within the limits of that same wages fund. This would make it possible to reduce the size of the management apparatus while improving its skill and raising the standard of responsibility.

"In order to ensure the success of the large-scale experiments, their organizers must improve the methods and means of innovation. It is well known that reconnaissance scouts do not achieve victory alone, but they do seek and find the most correct path forward -- in this case, the path toward raising the efficiency of social production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and increasing labor productivity. And also probably the path toward the main goal -- developing the working man's creative initiative and educating man as creator.

"The central planning and economic organs, republican departments, and party committees have already launched extensive organizational and educational work to ensure the successful conduct of the experiments. In the Belorussian SSR, the Ukraine, and Latvia, for example, the republican Communist Party Central Committees, oblast party organizations, the republican Gosplans and ministries, and other departments have participated actively in preparations for the experiments. The party organizations of most of the enterprises that will take part in the experiement in Moscow and in Leningrad Oblast have approached the preparations for the experiment with initiative and thought. Their goal is to get through to every working person and explain the deep meaning of the vitally important innovations.

"The large-scale experiments in the economy are not a matter for just a narrow circle of professionals. The success of a particular innovation depends largely on the active position of enterprise collectives and every working person. The party and trade union committees must pay special attention to the organization of socialist competition under the experiment's conditions, including such an important form of competition as the elaboration by collectives of draft plans taking maximum account of internal reserves. The press and other mass news media must pay close attention to the experiment. Broad publicity in the conduct of the experiement and timely and objective evaluation of its results are needed. The collective reason and democratic principles which provide the foundation of the large-scale economic experiments must be reliable guarantees of their fruitfulness."

Leningrad Discussion

PM251649 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Obkom"]

[Text] In accordance with a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, an important economic experiment will begin in a number of ministries from next January to broaden the rights of production associations and enterprises in planning and economic activity and to step up their responsibility for work results. The experiment is aimed primarily at stepping up the intensive factors of production development and at increasing enterprises' level of responsibility for the prompt supply of high quality and efficient output to the national economy.

A conference of economic leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of enterprises participating in the experiments, secretaries of a number of party raykoms in Leningrad, and executives of the Leningrad party obkom and gorkom and of Soviet and trade union organs was held at the party obkom yesterday. The progress in preparing for this economic experiment was discussed.

The conference was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Afanasyev, USSR minister of heavy and transport machine building; S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; S.G. Petrov, chief of the CPSU obkom heavy industry and machine building department; B.I. Fomin, general director of the Elektrosila Association; V.M. Ivanov, director of the Elektropult Plant; L.P. Akimov, general director of the Zvezda Association, K.M. Negoduyko, director of the Elektrik Plant; Yu. I. Bakutkin, secretary of the I. Ye. Yegorov Freight Car Construction Plant party committee; Yu. Ya. Muravitskiy, chief economist of the Sevkabel Association; and others.

It was stressed at the conference that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution stems from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and is graphic evidence of the tremendous attention paid by the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to questions of increasing social production efficiency. Broad new opportunities are opening up before labor collectives for increasing their contribution to the accelerated development of the most important sectors of the national economy and for improving the entire economic mechanism.

Work must be organized in such a way that the importance of the tasks put forward by the party becomes a vital matter not just for the leaders of enterprises but for all labor collectives, each department, shop, or section chief, and each foreman, team leader, or worker. Great responsibility for conducting the experiment rests on enterprises' economic services, which must sharply improve the standard of planning within a plant by orienting this system toward high end results. It is the task of party and trade union organizations to mobilize the efforts of labor collectives to seeking out internal production reserves while making broad use for this aim of all the opportunities and rights afforded by the conditions of the experiment. It is important to mount active explanatory work and the propaganda of the experiment's main provisions, including within the party political and economic training system.

Full use must be made of the experiement to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-year Plan targets.

Participating in the conference's work were Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad party gorkom; V.I. Pimenov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department; V.Ya. Khodyrev, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; A.M. Fateyev, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee and a number of the country's ministries and departments.

Preparations Underway

LD230353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The preparation of five industries of the national economy of the country for carrying out an economic experiment in extending the rights of production associations and increasing the responsibility for the final result of labor, is coming to an end. Enterprises of the Ministries of Heavy Machine Building and the Electrical Technical Industry of the USSR, and of the Food Industry of the Ukraine, the Light Industry of Belorussia, and the Local Industry of Lithuania, will participate in the experiment. The preliminary results of this preparation were summed up at an enhanced session of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Electrical Technical Industry of the USSR. Our correspondent, who was present at the session, notes that all managers of associations of the ministry consider that the conditions of the experiment increase the interest of collectives in quality and in increasing labor productivity, and that as a consequence the economic indexes will improve.

The participants of the collegium assess in a particularly positive light the rights of enterprises to establish, for certain categories of workers, salaries of up to R250, and the right of enterprises to use wage and incentive funds. This will give collectives the possibility of working in fewer numbers and of raising quality, while part of the profits can be left and distributed independently among themselves, while previously, we recall, the profits fell into the hands of higher organizations.

The main index of the work of an enterprise, under the conditions of the experiment, will be the sale of products by contracts, and not the increase of production as a whole. Incidentally, this year, in one of the major associations of Minelektrotekhprom, Zaporozhtransformator, certain rights granted by the experiment were tried out and as a result the contract datelines for the supplies of products were met every time.

The experiment will begin January next year and its results will have an important significance for a more decisive turn of industry onto an intensive path of development.

Todorov on Experiment

LD241417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Exerpts] A little more than a month remains until the start of an economic experiment envisaged in a party Central Committee and Council of Ministers decision on additional measures for extending the rights of production associations of industrial enterprises in planning and economic activity, and on raising their responsiblity for work results. The experiment will cover all the enterprises of two all-union and three republican ministries, which at present are completing preparations for work under the new conditions. Here is our economic observer Boris Todorov:

First I will remind listeners that the two all-union and three republican ministries just mentioned are: the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, as well as the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry.

This choice was made for a definite reason -- namely, to be able to take most fully into account the specific nature of work of the most varied brances of industry in the course of the experiment.

The economic experiment meets the urgent needs of our national economy. Yuriv Vladimirovich Andropov spoke about the need to speed up the work on improving economic management and about solving the question of extending the independence of enterprises combined with a rise in their responsibility. Proceeding from these guidelines the aim of the experiment may be briefly formulated as follows: to create economic conditions that will strengthen the interest of labor collectives in accelerating and improving al production activity and, above all, in achieving effectiveness with (?the least possible) material and labor outlay. Clearly, here one also needs appropriate planning and economic-incentive methods; methods guaranteeing the rights of the enterprise which at the same time increase responsibility of the collective for work results. These methods will be checked and finally developed in the course of the experiment beginning on 1 January next year.

A lot has already been said about the essentially new things that it will bring to economic practice. But it may be worth recalling some of the theses once again. Let us take, for example, the reduction, in comparison with the existing ones, in the number of indicators planned for the enterprise, with a simultaneous expansion of such economic standards on growth in production and the extent of the fulfillment of planned tasks. In other words: If the collective reduces production outlays, for example by working with less manpower, then it retains some of the profits and manages them independently. It is also very important to consider the fact that in the system of indicators used to assess the activity of an enterprise, the first place is taken not by the total increase in production as at present, but the sales of products indicators with the fulfillment of contracted deliveries taken into account. That is, even if the enterprise fails only in a small number of deliveries, it cannot be considered as one that has fulfilled the plan. Therefore, there will be considerable loss in the incentive funds. And, of course, the rights of associations and enterprises in the use of incentive funds, as well as wages funds, are significantly extended. There are far more possibilities to provide incentives for those members of the collective who are truly better. There are payments for combining vocations, for achieving high results, and so forth. The enterprises of these five branches of industry are at present completing preparations for work under these conditions.

During the week of the enlarged session, the Collegium of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry discussed the tasks of the employees of the industry in connection with the forthcoming experiment. Delivering a report, the minister, Anatoliy Ivanovich Mayorets, said that the significant trust placed in the branch labor collectives by the party and the government obliges them to work with even greater effort and more responsibly. The report openly said that together with dozens of leading enterprises there are still those whose work satisfies no one. The economic experiment presents extensive opportunities to end this situation.

[Todorov] I recorded some interviews at the session. Here is Director General of the Ternopol Industrial Association (Vatra), (Roman Yulianovich Yelenchuk):

[Begin Yelenchuk recording] I said today, from the platform of the enlarged collegium, that we have been waiting a long time for an approach of this kind to industrial management. This is a collosal step forward in our science and our pracice of industrial management. We are hoping that the experiment will not be just an experiment, but the beginning of moving our economy, the whole national economy, over to new management principles. [end recording]

RSFSR'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS OVER PAST YEAR VIEWED

PM241356 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fidelity to Leninist Principles"]

[Text] The third pivotal year of the 5-year plan -- an important stage in the struggle to implement the economic and social development program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress -- is drawing to a close. It has been a period of difficult and intense work. We were faced with finishing what we did not manage to do in the first 2 years, making good what had been neglected, and creating the conditions for normal work in the next 2 years and for completing the 5-year plan as a whole.

Without critical analysis and exact knowledge of all the strong and weak points in the positions we have gained it is impossible both to set realistic targets for the future and to make successful progress.

"By analyzing yesterday's mistakes," V.I. Lenin stressed, "we learn to avoid the mistakes of today and tomorrow." The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum was one such school of Leninist analysis oriented toward the future. It sharply raised the question of backwardness in a number of the most important sectors of economic activity, and criticized the headquarters of sectors and departments where inertia, old habits, and sometimes even incompetence hinder the improvement of the whole sphere of leadership of the economy -- management, planning, and the economic mechanism. The task of accelerating the economy's development rates and increasing the absolute size of the growth in national income, industrial and agricultural output, and retail trade turnover was set for the third year of the 5-year plan. We were faced with fulfilling intensive targets with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and labor resources.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum reaffirmed quite definitely that concern for Soviet man, his working and living conditions, and his spiritual development remains the party's most important program aim. The resolutions adopted by the plenum and the conclusions and provisions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov became a directive for practical action for the 900,000 primary and shop party organizations and the entire 18-million-strong army of Soviet communists. Great and painstaking organizational work was required of party committees, economic leaders, and engineering and technical specialists in order that every radical statewide task was converted into specific targets for each sector, each plant, each shop and section, and each worker.

The sphere of managing the economy is primarily a field of action where the subjective factor -- people, cadres and leaders at all levels -- has considerable importance. Unfortunately, there are considerable numbers of workers who confuse the party's respectful attitude toward cadres with connivance and a policy of permitting everything and forgiving everything. These leaders create the semblance of work and a flurry of paper instead of pushing ahead with the job, for which they must be accountable. Moreover much energy is expended on searching for all possible explanations and "objective" reasons. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum devoted special attention to the correct placing of cadres so that people who are politically mature, competent, enterprising, and with a capacity for organization and a sense of what is new man the decisive sectors. Without this, managing modern production successfully in our time is impossible.

The party's idea, plans, and appeals become a material force, when they are absorbed by the masses -- that key Marxist-Leninist approach was again emphasized by the November Central Committee Plenum.

The broader the scale of our plans and production tasks, "the more people there must be, millions of whom must be involved in participating independently in solving these tasks." The party has initiated extensive ideological and educational work, striving to ensure that each working person can see that plan fulfillment depends on his labor contribution too, and understand that the better we work, the better we will live.

The period that has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum has been marked by an improvement in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs, growth of cadre responsibility, an increased standard of organization and plan and labor discipline, and the further strengthening of unity between words and deeds. Party committees and labor collectives have done much to instill order in what we have, ensure more sensible use of the country's production, scientific, and technical potential, and overcome lags in such sectors as agriculture, transport, and the service sphere.

The improvement of the planning and economic mechanism is of determining importance. The basis of the work being done is Yu.V. Andropov's instruction that "It is essential to create conditions -- economic and organizational -- stimulating good-quality and productive labor, initiative, and enterprise. And conversely, bad work and irresponsibility must have a most direct and irrevocable effect on working people's material rewards, official position, and moral prestige." This principle has been the central element of a number of important measures aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving interaction between partners in the agro-industrial complex, increasing consumer goods, and improving the organization and summing up of socialist competition. Serious economic experiments aimed at developing more effective forms and methods of managing the national economy have been undertaken. The role and responsibility of labor collectives in enterprises' socioeconomic development has been increased.

The increased demands and "thirst for action" are having appreciable results. Here are some statistical data: In the Russian Federation industrial output increased by 3.8 percent compared with the same period last year. This is 0.8-percent higher than the planned rate. The base sectors of heavy industry have made progress. Natural gas and oil extraction and production of chemical products are being stepped up. The sectors determining scientific and technical progress are developing stably. The party directive on preferential production growth rates for Group "B" output is being persistently implemented. The state of affairs in transport is beginning to improve. Today the republic's industry is 2 days ahead of the production target schedule.

The buildup of economic potential has accelerated appreciably. State capital investments have funded the introduction of 12 percent more fixed capital than in the first 10 months of last year. Among the major new projects are the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, hundreds of kilometers of the Baykal-Amur railroad, and capacity for producing gantry cranes at Leningrad's Kirov Hoisting and Transport Equipment Plant, steel pipes at the Vyksunskiy Metallurgical Plant in Gorkiy Oblast, chemical fibers and yarns at the synthetic fibers plant in Barnaul, and prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and components in the Buryat ASSR and Kostroma, Tyumen, and Chita Oblasts. Several major shops and enterprises producing foodstuffs have produced their first output. Almost 27 million square meters of housing and hundreds of schools and colleges, hospitals, creches, houses of culture, and other projects of a social nature have been built and handed over to their new occupants.

It is important to note that 97 percent of the successes achieved have been ensured by an increase in labor productivity, the growth of which is appreciably ahead of plan calculations.

A positive role has been played here by the fulfillment of 257 targets for introducing progressive technology, mechanization and process automization, and the installation of over 10,000 units of highly productive equipment. The influence of the resolute struggle that has been initiated everywhere to strengthen discipline and order in production is doubtlessly having an effect too. Since the start of the year the average loss of work time and intrashift stoppage per worker have dropped appreciably. The amount of absenteeism has decreased.

The implementation of the Food Program has become a truly nationwide affair. Working people in the Russian Federation's agro-industrial sectors are also making their contribution. From January through October in comparison with the same period last year, grain purchases were up by 20 percent, potato purchases by 13 percent, and purchases of sugar beet, fruit, and vegetables by more than 30 percent. Some 8-9 percent more livestock, poultry and milk has been purchased than last year. Significantly more hay, haylage, silage, and grass meal has been procured for stockraising, which creates favorable conditions for a growth in herd productivity in the winter period. Much is being done in the social transformation of the countryside and villages.

A new manifestation of the party's concern to boost working people's living standards in the elaboration of the comprehensive program for developing consumer goods production and the service sphere. Output of articles for which there is mass demand must be more rapidly transferred to modern equipment and technology, and a sharp increase in their quality achieved. It is planned to make better use of the specific conditions of every republic, kray, and oblast in order to more vigorously surmount the disproportion between production growth and the growth in the population's money incomes.

A most active role in the battle to strengthen order and organization and increase production efficiency -- and this work is essentially only just getting started -- is being taken on by primary party organizations. The reports and elections being held in the CPSU give a graphic picture of communists' growing combativeness and their full support for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. The report and election meetings and conferences are being held in a spirit of all-around analysis of the work that has been done and principled exactingness toward communists' fulfillment of statutory norms. Everywhere the elected party aktiv is being supplemented with communists who are directly employed in the sphere of material production and have organizational abilities, assertive characters, and the capacity, through their words, deeds, and example, to make people follow them.

The positive trends in the country's socioeconomic development over the past year are evident. But there are no grounds for complacency or smugness. The main thing now is to accelerate these trends in every way possible. This is all the more important since a number of indicators are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets. In consolidating and multiplying the positive results we must resolutely eradicate the causes holding back our progress, not be satisfied with what has been achieved, and invariably strive for more. It is from these positions that labor collectives, ministries, and departments are called upon to approach the formulation of next year's plans and socialist pledges.

The creative work of the party and the people to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums has made it possible to take major new steps in resolving a range of tasks linked with the planned improvement of developed socialism. Work in this direction continues. Its effectiveness is largely determined by initiative, demanding businesslike efficiency, realism in evaluating what has been achieved, good grounds for decisions taken, and the ability to mobilize people to fulfill them and carry through to the finish what has been begun.

PRAVDA VIEWS COAL INDUSTRY'S PERFORMANCE

PM251200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "More Coal for the Country"]

[Text] The coal industry is a key sector of our industry. The success of metal workers and power industry workers, and the situation in district heating in cities depends largely on the miners' performance. Fully satisfying the fuel needs of enterprises, construction sites, and the housing economy is an important task.

Many miners' collectives are working successfully this year. The Donetskugol, Rostovugol, and Tulaugol Associations, having made a confident start at the beginning of the year, are maintaining extraction at a high rate and are setting the rest of the sector an example. But by no means everywhere is this the situation. The performance of the Kuzbassugol Association and of many of the Ukrainian SSR Coal Industry Ministry enterprises has deteriorated. There are dozens of mines that have failed to fulfill the plan for several years running. Among them are major highly mechanized enterprises -- the Leninskugol Kirov and Chertinskaya Mines and the Sverdlovantratsit Association's Krasnyy Partizan.

Miners are supplied with powerful machinery. It must be utilized to maximum effect. But to do this, enthusiasm alone is not sufficient, what is needed is accurate engineering computations to ensure that even in complex mining and geological conditions the extraction rate does not fall. The party committees of mines and opencuts and the sector's staff must strictly monitor the utilization of equipment and achieve a sharp reduction in its idle time. Every unit must achieve its rated characteristics on time and operate with utmost efficiency.

Quite a few of the sector's enterprises still act on the principle of plan fulfillment at any price; they fulfill targets by resorting to rush work and work on rest days. What does this practice lead to? First, working without time off may unfavorably effect peoples' moods; second, at mines which operate without rest days, preventive repairs of equipment are poorly organized. In addition, the above-plan additional payments -- and they total many million rubles -- are a heavy burden on the prime cost of coal.

Only by strictly observing the work schedules of the plan is it possible to decisively improve production organization at the sector's enterprises. Herein lies the guarantee of smoothly proceeding work. It is necessary to enhance the level of economic and engineering activity everywhere, to assimilate production capacities more rapidly, and to constantly strengthen labor and production discipline.

Now, during the last lap of the year, miners are faced with the task of achieving the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges. The pacesetters' experience shows that there are still considerable untapped reserves throughout the vast mining industry. In every coal basin there are leading collectives whose experience in skillful labor organization can be adopted. The party organizations of mines and opencuts, associations, and trusts, and trade union committees should constantly concern themselves with the widespread dissemination of the best workers' experience.

In laggard collectives it is necessary to carefully analyze the work results, reveal bottlenecks, and adopt urgent concrete measures to eliminate them. In the time that remains between now and the end of the year it is necessary to make up for lost time.

The collectives of teams and sections that are working well can effectively assist those who have not succeeded in attaining the set targets on time. After all, stepping up the rate of coal extraction is the basis not only of the successful fulfillment of this year's plans, but also of stable work in 1984. It is now that the foundation of future successes must be laid.

The 26th Congress set the task of developing at a preferential rate coal extraction using the efficient opencut method. It is necessary to speed up the creation of capacities at the opencut coal mines in the Kuzbass and the Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel and power complexes and to increase coal extraction in those areas. At a number of deposits, particularly in the Donbass, more and more often thin seams situated at great depths have to be mined. Because of this, miners need equipment designed especially for working in complex mining and geological conditions.

A number of scientific research and design institutes operate within the sector. This is a great force, but its returns leave much to be desired. The subject matter of the institutes' scientific studies is often far removed from the real production problems and some subdivisions work fruitlessly for years on end. The equipment developed by the scientists and designers, as a rule, takes a long time to travel the path from prototype to series production.

Miners' orders are not always fulfilled on time and accurately. Thus the Druzhkovskiy 50th Anniversary of Soviet Ukraine machine building plant has since the beginning of the year failed to supply pits with six mechanized complexes. All-Union Coal Machinery Industrial Association enterprises have failed to produce R5-million-worth of spare parts. Scientists, designers, and machine builders must reorganize their work in order to speed up the equipping of pits and modern machinery.

In connection with the retooling of the coal industry a number of enterprises which produce mining equipment are being modernized and expanded. The sooner the coal machine building projects are commissioned, the faster the miners' technical equipment will be improved. This is why construction organization leaders must do everything to ensure that coal industry projects are commissioned on time. Local party committees and soviets must keep a special eye on this.

It is important not only to mine the coal, but also to deliver it to consumers on time. But the railroad workers often let the miners down. This is particularly unacceptable during the winter months when both the efficient performance of industrial enterprises and the normal functioning of cities and villages depend on timely fuel supplies. Coal and transport enterprises' work must proceed in harmony.

The country is justly proud of the leading collectives' achievements. It is beyond doubt that as early as this year miners will scale new heights and achieve, on the basis of the widespread development of socialist competition, a further increase in coal extraction and the fulfillment of plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION LEADERSHIP, VETERANS MEET

PM271935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 2

[Mayor A. Boyko report: "Veterans Converse"]

[Text] A meeting was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army between the leadership of the USSR Defense Ministry's construction and billeting organs and the military construction units' Political Directorate, on the one hand, and on the other, Great Patriotic War and military construction veterans.

Taking part in the meeting were veterans Lieutenant General of Engineers, retired, Ye. Maykov; Major General of Engineers, retired, N. Patrikyev; Colonel, retired, N. Balev; and others. They spoke of the most memorable stages in their lives and shared their thoughts on ways to further improve military-patriotic work among military construction troops and young people of draft age. The constant importance of the veterans' rich experience in the work of youth education was emphasized.

The meeting participants were addressed by Marshal of Engineer Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, and Colonel General V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units' Political Directorate.

OGARKOV, YEPISHEV SIGN GENERAL'S OBITUARY

PM251213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of Major General of Technical Troops Vladimir Stepanovich Dmitriyenko]

[Excerpts] Major General of Technical Troops Vladimir Stepanovich Dmitriyenko, chief of a directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Directorate, participant in the Great Patriotic War, and member of the CPSU since 1949, has died at the age of 57 following a long and serious illness.

In 1942 V.S. Dmitriyenko was called up into the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, where he progressed from trainee to general. After graduating from the Military Transport Academy and the K.Ye. Voroshilov USSR Aremd Forces General Staff Military Academy, he occupied responsible posts in military communications organs and was from 1978 chief of a USSR Defense Ministry central directorate.

N.V. Ogarkov, A.A. Yepishev, S.K. Kurkotkin, I.N. Shkhadov, V.I. Varennikov, N.A. Zotov, I.G. Nikolayev, P.I. Sisoyev, I.M. Golushko, V.P. Timonin, V.N. Dutov, A.S. Klemin, M.K. Makartsev, V.G. Zaytsev, N.M. Shcherbo, Yu.K. Vorontosov, A.A. Kleshnya, V.A. Belov, Yu.I. Bobryshev